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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,568—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1899.

ROYAL NAVY * OF THE * BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE LIBRARY

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 p.m. 1899.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	3787	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	O. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Ad'en only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Large Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

L. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st April 1899.
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,827	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* Saloon passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE VIA KURRACHEE ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. And ovich	4,469	7th June 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallischnig.	4,409	23rd March 1899

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Mar. 17, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 noon.
CALEDONIEN	4,332	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negro	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,337	Plandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	SchRitz	29th Aug. 1899.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INOUS	6,357	Chevalier	6th April 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

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TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 23rd March, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 4th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons on or about 23rd March;

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon *viâ* Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 17th March, 1899.

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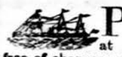

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(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Capt. R. Numomo, 4,370 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 23rd instant.

For freight and passage apply to

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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

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BATTLE SCENES.

Rorke's Drift	By A de Neville.
Tel-el-Kebir	" do.
Return from Inkerman	" Miss Elizabeth Thompson.
Balaclava	" do.
Quatre Bras	" do.
Roll Call	" do.
Scotland for Ever (charge of Scots Greys at Waterloo)	" do.
To the Memory of Brave Men (Last Stand of Major Wilson)	" Allen Stewart.
Kassassin	" R Caton Woodville.
Storming of Badajos (1812)	" do.
Charge of the Light Brigade	" do.
Guns to the Front	" Stanley L Wood.
Naval Heroes of Great Britain (1793)	" Douglas Cooper.
Charge of the Heavy Brigade	" G D Giles.
Nelson's Ship in the Battle of Trafalgar	" J M W Turner, R. A.
Omdurman (Charge 21st Lancers)	" Stanley Berkeley.
Atbara (Charge of the Cameronds)	" do.

MISCELLANEOUS,

The Love Letter	By Luke Fildes, R. A.
Order of the Bath (Dogs)	" C Burton-Barber.
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Companion to above	" do.
Henpecked (Dog and Hen)	" R Morley.
Roused (Lions)	" H Dieksis
The Captive	" Sir Jas Millais, P R A.
The Sisters Kiss	" Sir Fred. Leighton, P R A
Civtie	By Lord Leighton, P R A. (His last Picture.)
"Roses" and "Ivy" (Companion)	By Herkomer, R A.
Corona	" C E Perugini.
Atalanta's Race	" E J Poynter, R. A.
Uncle Tom and His Wife for Sale (Dogs)	" Sir Elwin Ludseer.
Geordie Sits in Charlie's Chair (Dogs)	" Ed Douglas.
Old Man's Darling (Dogs)	" W H Trood.
A Plaintive Duet (Dogs)	" do
A Dead Heat (Dogs)	" A J Elsley
Goodbye (Dogs)	" do.
"Wait a Minute" (Dogs)	" do.
La Source	" Marazolle.
A Credit to His Family (Dogs)	" Stanley Berkeley.
A Disgrace to his Family (Companion to above)	" do.
First Sight of the Fox (Pups)	" S Carter.
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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
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but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfect y safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggistes.

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ON TUESDAY, MARCH 28TH, AT 9 P.M.
ORCHESTRA 50 PERFORMERS.
CHORUS 75 VOICES.

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1. Orchestral Symphony No. 5 in C. Minor Op. 67 Beethoven
   1. Allegro con brio C Minor.
   2. Andante con moto A Flat.
   3. Scherzo and trio Allegro C Minor and Major leading to
   4. Finale—Allegro, return of trio, Allegro and final Presto C. Major
2. Cantata...Schumann's Song of Destiny...Brahms.
   For Chorus and Orchestra.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

3. Cantata...The Revenge.....Villiers Stanford
   For Chorus and Orchestra.

Honorary Conductor—Lieut-Colonel MARTIN.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
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TOWN HALL.
OPEN DAILY, 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Except on Thursdays and Mondays.

When the EXHIBITION will be Closed for the Philharmonic practices from 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. and on these days the Exhibition will REMAIN OPEN from 7-30 P.M. till 10 P.M.

MILITARY BAND every afternoon and promenade concerts THURSDAYS and MONDAYS, 7-30 P.M. to 10 P.M.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD. will be CLOSED on TUESDAY the 21st instant, that day, being a holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "HISPANIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages weighing 2 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 17th March, 1899.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES of the Estate of HAJEE DAWOOD HAJEE MAHOMED and Co., late Piece goods merchants of Jackeria Mandil, invite all creditors to furnish the Undersigned with their claims within 10 ten days from this date, to enable them to adjust their accounts and declare a dividend.

Any claims made after the expiry of the period will be considered invalid.

A. R. SHARP,
S. P. LAM,
Trustees in the matter.
Sirdar's Buildings, Dean Lane, Bombay, 13th March, 1899.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

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SALE OF PONIES WITH HARNESS, CARRIAGES, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Pestonjee Framjee Bhandara, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m. at their Sale-Room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows street, Fort.—Two ponies with harness, one Victoria, one dog-cart and one office chair.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PALI ROAD, BANDORA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim, and Kolah, Jal oneys for the mortgagee, the said registered, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th March, 1899, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises on account of Mr. Hathisingh Bhimajee Kotarawalla, the mortgagor thereof, and also on account and risk of Mr. Ismail Haji Oosman, who had agreed to take a transfer of the said mortgage.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and bungalow, with cast iron-ex standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Pali-Dan a Road, in Bandora, in the Salsette Taluka, Zilla Tha a, in the registration sub-district of Thana, containing by admeasurement three thousand and three hundred (3,300) square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, of the Collector of Thana, and forming part of survey Nos. 184, 198, and 204, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the rice field of Ellis and Pestonjee Framjee Pereira, respectively, on or towards the west by the Public road called Pali-Dandra Road, on or towards the north by a piece of land forming part of Survey Nos. 198 and 176, belonging to Pherozesha Pestonjee Unwalla and on the south by the fields of the said Ellis and Pestonjee, which said land is assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars as to conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustom, and Kolah, the mortgagee's attorneys, at their office No. 101, Meloes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th March 1899 at 2 p.m. near the Church at Upper Colaba, consisting of a large stock of old building materials, such as teak scantling, planks, rafters, panelled, venetianed and glazed doors and windows with frames, battens, etc., etc.

The whole can be seen at any time on application to Mr. Benford, Sub-Divisional Officer at Colaba Office, near St. John's Church.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 13th March, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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BONA-FIDE SALE of Sergt.-Major T. B. Oswald's Furniture, Crockery and plateware, Piano, Cycles, half-plate Camera, fancy pig-ons etc., at Colaba Depot Middle Colaba, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

WORTH NOTING—Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8, Cabin Trunks, Rs. 12-8, Leather Kit Bags, Rs. 30, Travelling Rugs Rs 10, Sleeping Suits R 5-12, Warm Ulsters, Rs 45, Smart Caps, Warm Under-clothing, Tooth Brushes, Soap Cases, Sponges, Deck Shoes, Rs. 5-8, Shaving Mirrors, ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

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LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I am glad with fever for 3 years and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwala's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwala and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwala's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwala's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwala and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or can be had from Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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F. D STRANACK,
Manager.
ombay, 1st January, 1899.

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HAMBURG.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, An erica, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, Soutl, Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Ilya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
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Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	6,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully, revised up to the day of going to Press. special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES.
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	30,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1225
Bank of Bengal	40,000	0	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	12,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial	10,000	100	125	8 p.c.	167x1
Bank of India	15,000	100	75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Asiatic	1,50,000	40	all	3 pr. ct.	89
Charter Bank	40,000	272	220	10 pr. ct.	62½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	43,000	625	£12½	8 pr. ct.	185
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	20	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Gimine Co.	10	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert Steam Printing Press & Stationery Co.	30	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	16	1,000	1,000	4vd 11 x	125
Bombay Native Opinion Press & Mazagon Printing Co. Ltd.	1,000	250	250	Nil	275
Bombay Samachar		125	125		105
Bombay Vaibhav Press Co., Ltd.	50	200	200		185
Branch City Press Co., Ltd.	600	200	200	4vdRs12	210
Jubilee Press	50	1,850	1,850	4vdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
English Press				40	
Kal Mandir	40	200		Nil	315
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+30	831
French	30	500	500	4vdRs47	452xd
Hirji Jamsetji Sabapathy	450	450	500	4vdRs30	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ltd.	70	100	100	Rs15	155
Khanagum	240	450	450	Rs 6	455
Mahrta Press Co., Ltd.	300	200	all	15 pr c	275
Mashin Alpure (Bellary) and P. Co., Ltd.	300	500	500	50	53
Mercantile	250	125	125	4vd Rs 5	75
Motamdi Co.	1,000	100	100	4vd Rs35	385
Manmar M.	1,000	250	all	4vd Rs 5	215
New Bezar		500	500	4vdRs50	585
New Indian	250	125	125	Rs 15	175
Prince of Wales	500	500	0	25	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	35	310x1
Samachar	300	500	500	30	395
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	12½	2,0 0xd
Stock	400	1,000	750	20	400xd
Surah Woollen Mills Co.	1,000	250	250	Nil	75
Telephone	50	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Vakeel	37	200	all	12	215
Volkart		200		Rs75	1075

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half-yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	10	10	4vd Rs 5	160
Back Bay Baths	500	5	5	12	35
Balaram Pile	5,000	100	10	12 pr ct	137
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	900	6,100
Do. New Issue	500	375	62½	75	1,525
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	4vd 4	70xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	50	50	5	50
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	50	975
Duncan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	2 7
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	20	20	4vdRs15	210
Dalal Cotton General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ltd.	2,500	5	5	—	55
Indian Guarantee & Survety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct	18
John Robertson & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	193
Karachee Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	31	350
Karachee Landing and Shipping Agencies & Co., Ld.	500	500	350	3	191
Kandla Salt Works & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	4vdRs15	153
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundries	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Government Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct	120
Phillips & Co.	4,000	100	100	4vd Rs	53
Port Canning Co.	6,000	200	1,000	4vdRs23	495
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	5
Steamer & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1,9
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	1
Telephone Co.	2,000	251	100	Rs. 4	27xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad A W	1 730	1,000	000	Nil	40
Alliance	1,500	1,193	all	—	40
Ando-Indian	1,318	—	30	Nil	315
Asiatic				40	315
Automatic & M. Co., Ld	818	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W					
Bombay (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct	
Bombay Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	220	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay Union	90	1,000	1,00	Nil	450
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	80	dvdRs.20	510
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld					90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	500
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co.					
Colaba	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,909
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,901
China Mills Co. Ld.	80	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.5	620
City of Bombay Mills	830	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	825
Dhanbai Moro S and W	6,000	100	10	9 pr ct	125
Dinanagh	800	500	50	2	625xD
Dolakia Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	Rs. 10	450
Dowla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	540
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5?	875
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co.	400	250	500	dvdRs.25	475
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	all	dvdRs.20	251
Empress	2,100	500	1,000	Nil	340
Fazulbhoy Peel	1,250	1,000	50	Nil 10	440
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	475
Hingunghat Mill Co.	70	500	500	40	870
Howard and Bolinckie	1,520	550	550	25	615xD
Hope Mills	950	1,000	1,000	90	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,350
Imperial Cotton	1,000	500	500	Nil	340
Indian Manfg. Co.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	790
Indo-China Manufacturing Co.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	630xD
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.71	170
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	813	1,000	1,000	20	3 0
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,500	dvdRs.30	805
Khatau Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	810xd
Lancashire Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	540
Lancashire Shed	3,330	100	100	dvd Rs. 5	200
Lord Reay Mills	1,425	1,000	1,000	30	805
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	950
Madhowji Dharamsi	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	2,950
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Mahboob Shah					
Mill (in liquidation)	8,400	500	500	15 per ct.	—
Manockji Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,257
Mohanlal K. Pa.sha & Co.					
Mia. Jan Co., Ld.					924
Amazon	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	
Muraji Goculdas	1,05	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.80	1,775
Myers S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	1,000
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,0 0	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,450	1,000	1,000	6 9	225
Oriental	5,732	625	4 25	dvd Nil	175
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1 000
Queen Mills	950	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs4	9.5
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	580
Swadeshi	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	700
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,225
Sonderdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs30	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta Co.	1,312	250	250	dv s 12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	200
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	650
Tarwadi Alliance	5,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	365
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,700	1,700	1,700	dvdRs.20	350
Vaishnav Lukhmidas Tarachand Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	350	dvdRs10	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,320	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.8	460
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdR.	25
Watia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	815	—

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-1 0
Carolus	" —
Mexican Dollars	" —
Gold Five-Rupee Pieces	" —
Bar Silver	" 71 3-dy. 73 12-1.
Gold Leaf	" 21-62
Bar Gold, English (per tolah)	" 95
Bar Australian	" 21-5
Bar Bombay	" 21-5
Ten Tolas	" 99

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and a-half per cent Reduced	109-15-16
Three per cent 1863	95
Municipal per cent, Debenture Loans	110 112
New 4 rcents Loan 5 per cent. 1879	— —
City of Paris Loan	— —
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	— 101

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand		Rs. 1 4 1-32
Do. do.	Telegraphic		Rs. 1 4 61
Do. do.	4 Months sight		Rs. 1 4 3-32 1.
Do. do.	1	Do. do.	Rs. 1 4 1 31-
Do. do.	2	Do. do.	Rs. 1 4 2 16 1.
Do. do.	3	Do. do.	Rs. 1 4 7-32 1.
Do. Documents	4	Do. do.	Rs. 1 4 5 16d.
Do. do	6	Do. do.	Rs. 1 4 5 16d.
Do. Credit	8	Do. do.	Rs. 1 4 9-16 1.
Do. do.	12	Do. do.	Rs. 1 4 9 32 1.
France	1	Do. do.	170 1-4
Do.	6	Do. do.	
Calcutta	At sight		100 1-32
Do.	10 days		
Madras	At sight		
Do.	10 days		
Colombo	30 days		

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 2-38m., 4-14a. Low water, 8-54m., 9-54a.
Bombay Extra Race meeting.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.
B.V.A., Hamilton Shield competition.
B.V.R. parade, 4-45 p.m.
Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
P. and O. s.s. Clyde, with English mails of the 3rd instant, due to arrive 8 p.m.
Anjuman-e-Eimi-e-Farsi conversational meeting, New High School, Fort, 5-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 3-32m., 5-30a. Low water, 9-4m., 11-43a.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral on Sunday evening.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Sir R Temple's Statue, at 6-30 a.m., on Sunday, for a run to Bandora via Worlee, and back.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per s.s. Candia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Mr. Jamshed M. Doctor is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Victoria and other Municipal Gardens during the absence of Mr. C. D Mahaluxmiwala on privilege leave for three months.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST COLABA. (AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH).—A sacred concert will be given in this Church on the afternoon of Saturday 25th instant, commencing at 5-30 p.m., in aid of the "Church Completion Fund." Programme will be published later.

UNIVERSITY FELLOWS' ELECTION.—We understand that Mr. Mazubhai Kasanbhai Atmaram Bhukhanwala of Messrs. Mulji and Jamietram one of the well-known local firms of solicitors is a candidate for the ensuing election of Fellows by the Graduates of the Bombay University.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—It has been settled positively that the drawing of the Raffle sanctioned by Government in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society's Home for the Poor will take place on April 15th in the hall of St. Xavier's College.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. David Gostling at the Bhavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society Bombay Branch, 37 Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Subject:—"The Influence of the Teachings of Christ on the Moral Progress of the Western Nations."

DEATH OF AN AGED PARSEE GENTLEMAN.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Ashsendiar Nosherwan Irani, the father of Mr. Hormusjee Ashpendiar, which took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the age of 110 years. Deceased had enjoyed almost always very good health.—*Deccan Herald* (Friday).

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, SION.—During the month of February last the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 1,052among whom the number of new admissions was 624, being classified as stated below:—Hindus 389 Mussulmans 98, Parsees 34, Christians 64, and other classes 39. The average daily attendance was 59.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A PARSEE GIRL.—On Thursday afternoon, a Parsee girl, named Navazbai, aged eighteen years, partook of a quantity of compound camphorated chaunt, in consequence of a quarrel she had with her brother. The girl resided with her parents at Dhobi Talao. She was conveyed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where she has been detained under the police surveillance from the hospital, the girl will be charged before a Magistrate with attempting to commit suicide.

MUSIC AT THE ART EXHIBITION.—The following programme of music will be played at the Town Hall, Art Society's Exhibition, this afternoon, commencing at 4-30 to 7-30:—

March	Tivoli Jubilee	J. Meisel.
Overture	Le Postillon	Herman.
Valse	Ever and Ever Mine	Coote.
Barn Dance	Popcorn	E. Latte.
Selection	Geisha	Jones.
Polka	Queen of Hearts	Otto St-lla.
Valse	The Ship I Love	Rayhour.
Gal p	Ah the Gallop	L'Cruz.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. L. Trevithick and officers, the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers' Band will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:

March	Forchtlon und Treu	Unhart
Overture	The Armourer	A Lortzing.
Gavotte	Irene	Va dervil
Selection	Little Telephone Girl	Sarpt.
Valse	Dorothy	Buralossi.
Mazurka	Adelina Patti	Mallgglani.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Robert Barclay, third engineer on board the steamship India now lying in the Prince's Dock, has made a report to the police that, on Thursday afternoon he found missing from a drawer in his cabin, a small cash box containing currency notes, cash, two gold rings and a gold stud. In all his property collectively valued at Rs. 97. In addition to the above property there were in the box two cheques from the British India Steam Navigation Company—the one of £7-18 and the other for £9-14. Arrangements have been made with the bank about the cheques. The box was subsequently found in a corner on board the ship, minus its contents.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BHAVNAGAR.—On Wednesday evening, a special meeting of the Luvana Shubh-chinta Sabha was held to congratulate Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadwala of Bombay, he being honoured by the Bombay Government and to thank the Government for the same. Mr. Sukhadwala has for some years been very popular among all the communities by his disinterested charity and by his reformed views. He was the first Luvana to cross the so-called Kala Pani, and set an example to others by going to Europe to open the eyes of his education among his community. His recent services in the time of dire plagus are fresh in the minds of the Bombay people.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—A Coroner's Inquiry was held yesterday, at Tank Bunder Cemetery on view of the body of one Krishnaji Anaji, a Hindu mill-hand, aged forty years. The deceased was employed in one of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.'s Mills and resided in a room of a chawl at Arthur Road. About a week ago in the afternoon, deceased was coming down the staircase in his house, when he suddenly fainted and fell down the flight of steps on to the landing below. He sustained abrasions on both his knees and face. He remained home, and on the following day fever came on, and continued with increasing severity. He refused to go to a hospital, and on Wednesday night his jaws became locked, and he had spasms all over the body. His condition grew worse, and he died on Thursday evening. A verdict of death from tetanus in accordance with the foregoing facts was recorded.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Mazagon, touching the death of Henry DeSouza a Christian lad, aged eleven years. The deceased was son of Mr. Lazarus Michael DeSouza, a stevedore's foreman in the employ of Messrs. Hill, Son and Grennan, and resided with his parents at Mazagon. About 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon the mother of the deceased went to the chapel, leaving the latter and his elder brother at home. After she had gone, deceased and his brother went to the well opposite the chawl in which he lived. Henry got on the parapet wall of the well and drew out a bucket of water from the well and gave some water to drink to his brother, who was standing on the pavement. While drawing another bucketful of water from the well, deceased accidentally lost his balance and fell in, and was drowned. His brother went home, and when the mother returned, he told her of what had happened. She informed the police, and the latter dragged the well and recovered the body about two hours after. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned by the Jury.

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER DEFAMED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. F. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Bhicaji Fakirchand, a mechanical engineer charged one Dadabhai Muncharji Gobhai, with having published in his newspaper called "Akbari Sarv Islam," a letter from an anonymous correspondent, which was calculated to lower the professional reputation of the complainant. Mr. Fardunji Pestonji Taleyarkan, barrister-at-law prosecuted while Mr. Kaikjee, barrister-at-law defended the accused. The facts of the case have already appeared. Mr. Taleyarkhan having closed his case, the Magistrate remarked that before he would frame a charge against the accused he would advise him to come to an amicable settlement as the accused was not justified in publishing that letter. Mr. F. Pestonji Taleyarkan on behalf of the complainant said that he would advise his client to withdraw the charge if the accused tendered an unqualified apology and published the same in the next issue of his paper. The accused agreed to do so and apologized in regretful terms. Mr. Taleyarkhan accepted the apology and asked the Magistrate to let it end the proceedings in this case. The Magistrate agreed to do so and the accused was ordered to be acquitted.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A HAMAL.

ON Thursday afternoon, Ramjee Luximon, a hamal in the employ of Mr. Furdoonji Dhondee, at Colaba, was alleged to have been very severely assaulted by Mr. Edmond Charles O'Brien and his wife. It appears from the report made by Inspector Sanderson to the Commissioner of Police, that the accused Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien reside in the same compound, in which several other families live. Yesterday morning Mr. O'Brien barred up the doors of the which is used by the servants of the people residing in the compound. After Mr O'Brien had gone to his business about 10 a.m. Mr. Furdoonji, who is in charge of the bungalows in the compound, sent his hamal Ramji to reopen the privy when Mrs. O'Brien went there and remonstrated with him. An altercation took place between them. Mrs. O'Brien then sent for her husband and on his arrival they both went to Mr. Furdoonji's bungalow. Mrs. O'Brien then dragged the hamal out, while Mr. O'Brien seriously assaulted him, fracturing the bridge of his nose. The police were informed and they removed the injured man to the Gokuldal Tejpal Hospital, where he is detained. Mr. O'Brien reported to the police on the same day that he lost his gold watch, open faced, number not known, but on the inner case is inscribed the name "Mirza for good horsemanship," valued at Rs. 350 and a gold chain, cable pattern valued at Rs. 120 between his bungalow and the Colaba Police Station. Mr. O'Brien stated that the chain must have got broken in the scuffle with the hamal in the above case.

Mr. E. C. O'Brien and his wife were this morning charged by Inspector Flanagan before Mr. W. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, the former with causing grievous hurt to the hamal Ramji Luximon, and the latter with the abatement of the offence.

The case was remanded to the 1st proximo, Mr. O'Brien being liberated on bail in a sum of Rs. 500 and one surety for a like amount and Mr. O'Brien in a sum of Rs. 200 and one surity for a like amount.

PLAGUE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

THE Plague Commission, consisting of Professor T. R. Fraser, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., president; Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.I.E., I.C.S.; Professor A. E. Wright, M. D.; Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., and Dr. M. A. Rattler, re-assembled, yesterday morning, at the Secretariat, for the purpose of examining a few more local and up-country witnesses.

PLAGUE INSPECTION IN THE HARBOUR.

Dr. Grimmin, Port Health Officer, in the course of his evidence, said that the inspection of all vessels leaving the Bombay harbour commenced from the 1st January 1897, and up to date the total number of vessels of all kinds, arriving and leaving, which were inspected, is 162,0 4. They carried a total of 2,870,454 crew and passengers. Out of that number they found exclusive of harbour cases 243 cases. These cases of plague were prevented from sailing on the above ships. The period of incubation of the plague was from three to five days. But he knew of cases who came from non-infected ports and who developed plague two days after landing and who died in three or four days. The s.s. Caledonia, which left Bombay in November last, had medical inspection on Bombay. They had removed the case of a native who had developed plague. That information was telegraphed to Suez, where they had removed two men suffering from fever. Reuter telegraphed that as an outbreak of plague was not considerably made enquiries of the president of the Quarantine Board, Egypt, as to the details of these two cases, and also asked for a list of genuine plague cases removed from Suez from Bombay. The president replied that neither of the cases removed from the Caledonia could, in his opinion, be considered to have developed plague, and furthermore, that no genuine cases of plague were detected at Suez from Bombay during the year. Being asked if, as reported in the papers, a case had got to Ceylon, witness said that the man who was reported to have got to Colombo from Bombay had left overland by Caledonia, and on his arrival at Colombo was found to be suffering from a chronic swelling of the glands. The man was placed under observation as a precautionary measure.

Regarding the s.s. Bhundara, which was reported to have taken plague from Karachi, witness said she left Bombay with the crew of a hundred and no passengers. None of the crew were ill during the voyage from Bombay to Karachi, and the six deaths that took place on board the ship occurred among the coolies from Northern India taken on at Karachi. The first coolie died a day after the vessel left Karachi. During the present epidemic, which commenced in December last, as far as he could find out, no case of plague had left Bombay for any port out of India. The clothing and bedding of the native crew bound to ports out of India were disinfected by steam before the vessel left the harbour. Witness understood that certain parsees were rather sceptical as to the way the harbour inspection was carried out and as to the reported success of it. He would be glad if the Commission could come round on any day, at any hour, to verify matters for themselves.

MR. DU BOULAY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Du'Boulay, Deputy Municipal Commissioner, was the next witness examined. He produced statements regarding the patients and the medical staffs in Mendes, Sir Arthur Read, Maratha and Cumbrook Garden hospitals. He then gave results of the analyses of the disinfectants used for the purpose of disinfection.

Cross-examined by Professor Wright witness said that he did not think the system of getting reports from medical practitioners regarding plague cases a satisfactory one. Besides the volunteers employed on inspection duty the other sources of discovering plague cases were the friends of the patients, their servants and their neighbours. Witness did not know of any occasion when force had been used for removing a patient to hospital; they always persuaded people for the purpose. In cases in which patients were found to be in a moribund condition they were left behind in their houses. Although removal of patients to hospitals led to opposition and hiding of cases, witness thought that it was a good policy to take them to hospital. It would be impossible to isolate patients in big chawls. When a patient was left in his own house on account of a moribund condition, they supplied people with disinfectants to disinfect the place. It was not practicable in such cases for their staff to go there and disinfect the walls and floors periodically. It would be difficult to do so satisfactorily, unless by force, it would create a certain amount of opposition. When they removed patients to hospitals they disinfected the rooms. The sources by which they learnt of deaths from plague were the reports from the volunteers and the returns kept in the cemeteries. They also received each reports from private practitioners, but the number of deaths reported by them would come to 30 or 40 a week. The doctors sometimes did not report plague cases and kept secret about them. When ever a death occurred in a house the medical officer in charge of the district would visit and make inquiries regarding the cause of death. Witness then explained the method employed by the Municipality to ascertain the causes of deaths recorded every day, and the measures taken for the disinfection of infected houses.

Dr. Fitch, of the 27th Madras Infantry, who is on plague duty in Bombay, stated his experience of plague cases in the Mazagon, Tarwari and Byculla districts. He said that when plague has once taken hold of a chawl, cases recurred in that building, but such was not generally the case in respect of rooms after they had been disinfected. Witness described the method of removing plague patients from chawls and houses to hospitals, and the contacts to the camps. Contacts were kept in camps for ten days. They did not like to go to the camps because they were required to stay there only for ten days, but if they were allowed to continue to stay in those camps they did not object to it.

Dr. Weir, D. Health Officer, submitted statistics with regard to plague mortality, the admission of patients to the various plague hospitals, and a number of other statistics required by the Commission on various subjects in connection with plague. Witness was examined at some length by Mr. Hewett, but he was not audible at the reporter's table.

In reply to Mr. Cumine, Dr. Weir said that drains existed in the city up to Clark Road. Certain houses were connected with the drains a portion of them having house-connections on the new system.

Mr.

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DECEMBER 19TH 1898.

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Though the burglars failed to force the Safe, they so damaged the lock of it that the keys are of no use, and we should be glad if you could send a practical man at once to see what can be done.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 17.

A QUIET—we had almost said dull—feeling has been the chief characteristic of the markets generally throughout the past week. In cotton, exporters and the mills alike have operated sparingly; and in Wheat and Seeds a small enquiry has lead to but a small amount of business being put through. Exchange has been steady, and almost without fluctuation from last week's closing level, this evening's quotations being on a par with last Friday's for Private, but 1-32d. lower for Bank Paper. Although a quiet tone pervades the Money Market, there is reported to be a fair demand for accommodation. Government Paper has been a bit unsteady, and closes at a decline of 3-16 per cent. for 3 1-2 per Cents and without change for 3 per cents. Freights are a steady market, with a moderate enquiry. Imports are quiet but steady in tone.

MONEY.—The weekly Return of the Bank of Bombay, issued on Monday, showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	3,64,439
" " " Branches	Inc.	"	7,74,338
Other " "	Dec.	"	13,13,971
Government Securities	Inc.	"	24,048
Other authorised "	unchanged.		
Loans	Dec.	"	13,27,928
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	5,02,992
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	25,314
Cash	Inc.	"	13,32,989

An indication of the quieter feeling in the money market was given in the increment in the Cash Balance disclosed by the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday, amounting to 13 1-4 lakhs, at 142 1-4 lakhs, compared with a diminution in the preceding week of 31 1-2 lakhs, at 129 lakhs. To Public Deposits both at the Head Office and the Branches there was an addition of 3 1-2 and 7 3-4 lakhs, respectively; but in Private Deposits a falling off to the extent of a little over 13 lakhs. In Bills Discounted and Purchased there was a decrease of 5 lakhs; and in the Balances with other Banks the immaterial reduction of 1-4 lakh, Government Securities being also lower to a like extent.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, of Bombay as on 11th March 1899:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,94,286
Do. do. at Branches	36,87,702
Other Deposits	317,23,782
Post Bills	6,702
Credits undrawn	15,92,057
Rs...	594,08,509

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	104,08,903
Other authorised Securities	34,79,073
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	74,31,946
Loans on do. do.	129,91,585
Bills Discounted and Purchased	104,28,654
Dead Stock	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,650
Balances with other Banks	127,954
Cash	142,24,270
Rs.....	594,08,509

Meanwhile, the market continues quiet in tone; there is reported to be a fair demand for accommodation. The Bank of Bombay rate remains at 7 per cent, and that in the open market at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened last mail-day with a steady feeling at 1s 4d for Bank Telegraphic, 1s 4 1-32 for Demand and 1s 4 3-16d for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a very small scale; the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited. The market was steady in tone on Monday at 1s 4 1 for Bank Telegraphic 1s 4d to 1s 4 1-32d for Demand, and 1s 4 3-16d for three months' sight credits. For Bank Paper there was a moderate demand, but Merchants' Bills were scarce. On Tuesday rates continued steadily at 1s. 4d., for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d, to 1s. 4 1-32d. for demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d for three months' sight credits, with very little business passing either way. The market was again steady on Wednesday at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which level rates remained all day, with but a moderate enquiry. Quotations were given yesterday at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a moderate demand for Bank Paper, and some Wire was reported done at 1s. 4 1-32d.; Merchants' Bills were placed to a small extent. The market opened to-day at 1s. 4d., 1s. 4 1-32d., and 1s. 4 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, Bank Demand, and 3 months' sight credits, respectively. There was a moderate business passing, and rates closed steady in tone, and without change, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s 4 3-16d. "
Francs	170 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were steady at opening last Saturday at 101 for cash, for 3-1-2 per cents. and 101 1-8 for the Settlement, with 94 1-2 for 3 per Cents. On Monday quotations were given at 101 1-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cent., 101 5-16 for Account, and 94 for Threes. There was a partial advance in prices on Tuesday to 101 3-16 and 101 5-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents, with 95 for Threes. On Wednesday the market was quiet in tone at 101 and 101 1-8 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Money and Account, respectively and 95 for 3 per cents. Yesterday quotations were again lower at 100 3-4 for cash, and 100 7-8 for the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per cents. Threes declined to 94 1-2. Rates have steadied slightly to-day, and close this evening with a firm feeling at 101 for Money for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 101 1-16 for Account. Threes remaining at 94 1-2.

SHARES.—Although there have been fluctuations in prices during the week, these have been few and the market generally has been very quiet, add generally devoid of anything approaching activity. Prices this evening, as compared with last Friday's, show no quotable change, as disclosed by our revised list,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The plague is reported to have interfered with the operations in this market, dealers from out-stations being averse to coming to Bombay, and thus a falling off in business has taken place. Prices are unchanged for "Grey Goods." In "Bleached Goods," only a small business has been done; and for Dyed, Turkey-Red, Printed, and Locally-made Good there has been a meagre demand, at current rates. The clearances of Imported Goods from the bazaar during the week have been some 2,900 packages; and of Local, 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—A small business is reported, in a quiet but steady market. Official quotations are as follows:—

Twist	No. 6	Mule, As.	3	to	3 1-2 per lb.
"	" 8s	"	3 1-8	"	3 5-8 "
"	" 10s	"	3 1-2	"	4 11-16 "
"	" 12s	"	3 3-8	"	4 3-4 "
"	" 16s	"	4	"	4 13-16 "
"	" 20s	"	4 1-4	"	5 "
"	" 24s	"	4 3-4	"	5 1-2 "
"	" 30s	"	6	"	6 1-2 "
"	" 40s	"	7	"	7 1-2 "

METALS.—Prices are without any quotable change.

COALS.—There have been sales during the week of Cardiff, for March-April and April-May delivery at Rs. 18 1-4 per ton. A line of Davison's changed hands at Rs. 17 1-8 per ton, February-March delivery, Deshagar Bengal, June-August shipment was done at Rs. 14 3-4. The market closed steady. We quote alongside:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil.	Nil.
West "	Rs. 17 3-4 per ton,	Rs. 17 1-4 per ton.
Australian	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	Rs. 19 per ton,	Rs. 18 1-2 per ton.
Cardiff	Rs. 19 "	Rs. 18 1-2 "
Japan	Nil.	Nil.
Singareni	Nil.	Nil.
Deshagur Bengal	Rs. 15 1-2 "	Rs. 14 3-4 "
Muir's Navigation	Rs. 14 1-2,	Rs. 14 "
Jardine's "	Rs. 14 1-2,	Rs. 14 "
Seebpore	Rs. 15 "	Rs. 14 1-2 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Prices have been steady for this staple and shippers have continued to operate to a small ex ent, the mills also being buyers of a fair quantity. The market closes quiet in tone.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fine	Rs	193-2 27-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	121-2 23-32d.
Do. Good	"	115-2 2-32d.
Bhiwee, Fine	"	134-2 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	129-2 27-32d.
Kanclesh, Fully Good	"	129-2 27-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	137-2 31-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	150-3 5-32d.
Do. Do. May	"	153-3 1-4d.
Do. Fully Good	"	142-3 1-32d.
Do. Do. May	"	147-3 5-32d.
Do Good May	"	142-3 1-16
S. G. Dhawar, Good	"	.....
Do. Do. May	"	151-3 7-32d.
Westerns	"	.....
Do. Do. May	"	140-3 1-32d.
Broach, Fine	"	161-3 13-32d.
Do. Good	"	161-3 11-32

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this Season as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1898-99.	Season. 1897-98.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	272,500	37,500
Barsee and Nuggur	57,500	51,000
Berar	480,000	240,000
Hingunghat	11,000	7,000
Dholleras	70,500	12,000
Broach	35,500	17,000
Bengals	103,000	114,000
Persian and Sind	1,500	7,500
	1,103,500	5,55,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897 Bales.
For the week	86,598	53,421	57,767
From 1st Jan. to 16th March	877,624	636,515	530,717
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent			
For the week	15,060	.....	13,675
From 1st Jan. to 16th March	185,052	79,553	183,791
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta &c.			
For the week	12,184	879	29,626
From 1st Jan. to 16th March	129,684	87,773	153,466

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—In these markets a fair amount of business has transpired during the week. Prices show no appreciable change one way or the other.

The Comparative imports of wheat and seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897 Cwts
Wheat for the week	113,744	81,529	13,031
Do. from 1st January to 16th March	653,904	409,370	152,177
Linseed for the week	95,146	7,785	4,946
Do. from 1st January to 16th March	514,393	419,725	49,520
Rapeseed for the week	31,030	21,977	4,035
Do. from 1st January to 16th March	219,712	110,516	33,287
Gingellyseed for the week	43,034	56,310	42,459
Do. from 1st January to 16th March	751,143	713,899	250,211

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899 Cwts.	1898 Cwts.	1897 Cwts.
Wheat for the week	37,001	17,852	.....
Do. from 1st Jan. to 16th Mar	354,365	43,352	811
Linseed for the week	40,015	.....	101
Do from 1st Jan to 16th Mar	488,030	454,146	1 7,736
Rapeseed for the week	43,417	.....	5,398
Do. from 1st Jan to 16th Mar	330,818	195,124	111 100
Gingellyseed for the week,	45,554	24,992	6,003
Do. from 1st Jan to 16th Mar	683,607	533,034	128,607

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhowanuggur 2 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols 110 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes 102 1-8
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 115
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 97½
Bar Silver 27 9-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for S. America.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullions £33,000,000; Decrease £100,000; Public Deposits £16,300,000; Increase £200,000; Other Deposits £31,800,000; Increase £930,000; Other Securities £34 900,000; Increase £1,000,000; Notes and Gold £33,330,000; Unchanged. The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 16.

The Hall Line steamer Anson Hall, left here for Karachi, this afternoon.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nankin passed Saugor at 2-30 p.m., on Thursday, for Bombay.

COLOMBO, MARCH 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel left here this afternoon, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m., to-morrow.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT, MARCH 19.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Agutter in G. Hymns 95, 534 and 197.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay—Hymns 97, 224 and 225.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Woodward in A.
Daily Matinsat 6-45 a.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
The offertories are for the Indo British Institution.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
Passion Sunday.

8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 107, 315 and 334.
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 109, 108 and 91.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 107, 200 629 and 94.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.

8 a.m.—Morning Service—Ps. 95 tune 165. Hymns 161, 160 and 144.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Psalm 91 tune 83. Hymns 136, 128 and 137.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.
BOWEN MEMORIAL CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)

9-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Rev. I. F. Row.

MAZAGON CHURCH—Wari Bunder Road.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. W. H. Stephens.
7 p.m.—Holy Communion.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road, Esplanade).

8 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Collection for the European poor fund.
Hymns 330, 366 and 331. Psalms 46 T Strondwater.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 96, 200 and 311 part 1.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 96, 97 part 1, and 283.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Choral. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Tovey.
Alms for general expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 269, 301 and 34.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 181 and 191.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 94, 240 and 225.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

SEAMEN'S REST.
Frere Road, Prince's Dock.

Rev. F Wood, Port Missionary.
7-30 p.m.—Divine Service and Sermon.
All seamen and strangers in the port are heartily welcomed.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.
Prince's Dock.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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8 Native Cavalry Polo Tournament—Bombay Rifle Club—Yacht Club Races—Calcutta Notes and News.
9 The Khyber Rifles—Municipal Standing Committee—Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents—the Bombay Art Society.
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12 LEADING ARTICLES: Countervailing Duties on Bounty Fed Sugar—Colonial Enterprise in the Tropics.
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15 The Charms of Panchgani—The Rajah of Baroun—The Transport Diwara—Calcutta Laws—Tennis Tournament.
16 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Arrival of the s s Goa with Twelve Cases of Jigger on Board—MILITARY NEWS.
17 Persian Gulf News—The Post Graduate University.
18 Sir James Westland's Speech—Plague Commission in Bombay.
19 Bombay Municipal Corporation—The Insolvency of Colonel Anderson.
20 The Le Mesurier Case—Meeting of the University Senate.
21 Indo-European Telegraph Charges—MADRAS.
22 The Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution—BENGAL—The City Mortality.
23 The Uganda Railway—FRONTIER NEWS—Indian Crop Prospects—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—MISCELLANEOUS—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Government of India Orders.
24 Bombay Government Orders—ADVERTISEMENT.
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Bombay Price Current—Bombay Market Report—FREIGHTS.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 15th March:—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Bassein Bunder	Banyard Sen Banyard Company.
Alamgir	Shri Khrapmuli Raghunath Parshad.
Karachi	M. s. Margaret D'Souza, Small Cobb.
Poona City	Bhagoodi Mahajin, Watson Hotel.
Jodhpore J B	Mrs. R. Bernsell, Kotha Hall.
Amraoti	Botton and Co.
Bhavnagar	Haji Gulam Ibram.
Poona	Barton Sons and Co., Photographers.
Kimari	Requilla Fernandes, Ind a Chill o'd Sodor house.
Malvan	Hon. Rao Bahadoor Achut Bhasker Desai Bungelow near Palav Bunder Pier.
Colombo	Sell, Brooke Club.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AGABEG—March 13, at Broadview, Gourangdi, the wife of Edgar C Agabeg, of a son.
BRADLEY—March 12, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Captain Hugh V Bradley, 2nd P W O Goorkhas, of a son.
PERKINS—March 9, at the Eden Hospital, the wife of Geo W Perkins, Now Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited, Bejoori Colliery, Sitarampur, of a son (still-born).

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1899.

THE State trials at Vishnagar, in the Guicowar's Dominions, have resulted in the conviction and severe punishment of fourteen of the principal offenders. It cannot be complained that the proceedings were hurried on with undue haste; the proceedings throughout were characterized by a desire to give the accused a fair trial. The serious outbreak in the Vijapur Taluka which threatened to become an insurrection, and attracted a good deal of attention at the time, began in April 1898. The trial commenced on October 3rd, and continued with little intermission to the 29th December, when it was adjourned, to be resumed again early in January. On the 4th instant, the learned Judge framed charges against the prisoners of being members of an unlawful assembly causing grievous hurt and attempting murder, and on the 16th instant a certain number of the accused were found guilty and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The uprising was intended to prevent a revision of the survey of lands of the Vijapur Taluka which was made some thirty-five years ago by order of the Maharajah Khunderrao. There was reason to believe that the original survey was not very exact and that the boundaries had been shifted about since Khunderrao's time, very much to the advantage of certain parties, and that State property had been considerably encroached upon. That this view is correct may be inferred from the active measures taken to prevent even by armed force a re-survey of the lands of three villages, Pilwai, Vasai and Biloda, and other small settlements. In March last year, his Highness the Guicowar issued an order directing that a new survey of the Vijapur Taluka should be made. On the 16th April the Government surveyor visited the village of Pilwai to carry out these instructions. The Matadars, who are responsible to the Government for the payment of the land-tax, and who are also leaders and representatives of the cultivators, showed that they were strongly opposed to the re-survey. They informed the surveyor and his assistants that the Rajputs who inhabit that part of the country were determined that there should be no interference with their lands, and that if any was attempted they would resist by force. This representation was supported by the threatening attitude of the villagers, and the surveyor and his staff were compelled to retire. The taluka magistrate thereupon issued warrants against nine of the principal offenders with the intention of binding them over to keep the peace. On April 22nd, nearly a week afterwards, the police succeeded in arresting one of the nine at Vijapur, and searched for the others, who were believed to be in hiding there. They arrested another man, who was promptly rescued by a number of villagers. The police proceeded to Pilwai and apprehended three of the rescuers. The Rajputs again assembled in force, and rescued these three men. Next morning two magistrates, escorted by forty additional policemen, entered Pilwai, where they arrested one man concerned in the riots, and sent for the leaders to inform them that there was no intention to deprive any holder of his land, the object of the survey being to fix the boundaries and place them on record. The leaders refused to come, and demanded the release of the prisoner-threatening in case of refusal that they would rescue him by force. The magistrates refusing compliance, three hundred Rajputs attacked the police with swords and sticks and rescued their friend. A police inspector and two subordinates were seriously wounded with sword-cuts, and one of the magistrates and a number of other Government servants were belaboured with lathis. The police were driven off the Rajputs capturing and detaining as hostages the Chief Constable and three men, whom they exchanged for the prisoners arrested at Vijapur.

The leaders of the movement then went a step further. They induced a couple of hundred men from Pilwai and the neighbouring villages to assemble in public meeting and take an oath to resist by force any attempt on the part of the Government to arrest Rajputs, and to prevent the re-survey. It was decided to at once fortify the approaches to the village. A trench was dug, barricades erected and an armed force of from five to six hundred men remained on guard night and day at the east and west entrances. The Government promptly ordered a military force to proceed to Vijapur so as to prepare for emergencies. The Maharaja, with great forbearance, in the interest of humanity directed a special huzoor officer and the district authorities to bring the Rajputs to reason before resorting to stronger measures. The excited villagers were not disposed to listen to reason; they boasted that Mahratta soldiers could not fight Rajputs, and they closed the negotiations by informing the representatives of the State authority that the Rajput ears would rejoice to hear the sound of guns. The negotiations, which were protracted to an extent that is only explicable, by the sincerity of the desire of the State authorities to avoid the employment of force, lasted from April 29th to June 3rd. Then the Thakore of Gorwada sent a final message, with the names of thirty-six offenders requiring that they should be immediately handed over to the authorities. They were informed that if this demand were immediately complied with, some of the thirty-six offenders would be pardoned, and the rest leniently dealt with. Otherwise a military force would enter the village and disperse the unlawful assembly. The reply was that the men named would not be given up, unless all were admitted to bail. The Thakore was insolently told that if he wished to remain he would see how Rajputs could fight. The troops were ordered to advance. The Rajputs, nothing daunted, went out against them, and opening fire, wounded two sepoys. Desultory firing was maintained for some two hours, until a storming party entered the village and made numerous prisoners. More were captured afterwards though many of the leaders succeeded in effecting their escape. It came out in evidence that the villagers were so confident of success that they resolved to conquer the surrounding territory and establish a new Rajput Kingdom. They chose a Raja and gave him a Dewan to help him to administer his new kingdom. The evidence showed that they even got to the point of levying taxes. A number of Rajputs visited a cultivator in a distant village, and compelled him by threats to give them a note promising that he would pay three rupees annually. Other men in the same village, who were required to give a similar promise, asked on what authority the demand was made. The reply was "Our swords are our right."

The village being taken, and with it a large number of prisoners, a special court was sent to Vishnagar to bring the accused to trial. Rao Bahadur K. V. Sarangpani one of the Judges of the High Court, Baroda, was specially appointed by his Highness to try the prisoners. They were charged with waging war against the State, collecting men, arms and ammunition to wage such war, with having, by a show of arms, endeavoured to coerce the State to change its measures with an attempt to overthrow the authority of the Maharajah in a certain part of his territory and by a show of criminal force to overawe a huzoor officer of the State with intent to restrain him from exercising his legal powers. These offences are punishable under four sections of the Baroda Penal Code. The prisoners were further charged, under four other sections of the same code, with being members of an unlawful assembly, with rioting, causing grievous hurt with deadly weapons, with attempting to commit murder, and abetting the commission of such crimes. Mr. M. P. Mody, of the Bombay Bar, was counsel for the prosecution; the prisoners were defended by two vakeels, whose services were placed at their disposal by the State, and by another vakeel. Mr. Mody, whose speech occupied several days, adduced evidence which showed that beyond all question the Rajputs, under the guidance of their leaders, had deliberately prepared to wage war against the State. They had recruited men from distant villages, had procured matchlocks, muskets, gunpowder, lead and even small cannon, and brought them to Pilwai, which they entrenched and barricaded. They agreed to provide food for the Rajputs and Thakordars from other villages, and bands of armed men came from distant parts, and levied contributions on their way, saying they were going to fight the Sircar. At the outset the principal accused told the Government surveyor and his staff that they would not be permitted to re-measure the lands, and that if they did not leave there would be a sight worth seeing. "If you want to go home alive, don't proceed towards the fields." The oath-taking ceremony, when some hundreds of Rajputs assembled in the summer morning under a banyan tree, and each in succession lifting a lotah of water and with a necklace of beads round his neck, swore to fight the State troops, and the introduction of armed men from far and near, showed the intention to throw off the authority of the State. He pointed out that the defence did not rebut the evidence on these points, but was contented with putting a number of inconsequential inquiries which left the real facts altogether out of sight. There was no denial of the construction of barricades, the digging of a trench, and the garrisoning of the village by hundreds of armed Rajputs day and night. The learned Judge held that all these charges were proved, but that they were not sufficient to constitute the offence of waging war against the State. He found fourteen of the accused guilty of being members of an unlawful assembly, of rioting, and of causing grievous hurt with deadly weapons. The ringleader, Gambhirji, was condemned to imprisonment for life, and the rest to terms of imprisonment varying from six to eleven years. It cannot be said that the punishment is in excess of the crime, which would certainly have entailed much more severe treatment if committed in British territory. Nevertheless, law and order has been firmly upheld, and the Rajput villagers in that part of the Baroda territory will not be in any hurry to try conclusions with the Maharajah's Government for some time to come.

THE American Consul at Apia was clear, if not strong, in his denunciation of German inactivity in Samoa when the trouble between the supporters of Mataafa and Malietoa began. He does not hesitate to say that if the German gunboat Falke had landed an armed party at the same time one was sent ashore from H. M. S. Porpoise, all bloodshed would have been saved. The British landing party put a stop to the fighting. With German co-operation, it would have been prevented altogether and much bloodshed obviated. A force of the combined parties could have made a barrier between Mulmua and Apia and any movement of the Samoans by water would have been promptly stopped. And if the German Consul had joined the British and American Consuls in a protocol and the warships fired a salute in honour of the new king, all the native chiefs would have given in their submission to him. All the parties interested in the Samoan business have been interviewed, in addition to Consul Maxse, and the wide difference of their views is worthy of note. Mataafa, the German nominee as king, was the first called upon. Since his victory over Malietoa he has occupied the royal house at Mulmua and counts himself king. He urged that Malietoa Laupeppa being dead the Samoans had a right to elect a new king, and nearly all Samoa chose Mataafa, notwithstanding a clause in the Berlin treaty to the contrary. But it appears that the treaty as it exists in the vernacular omits all reference to Mataafa's exclusion. For some time he has been hoping against hope that the action of the German Consul would be upheld. The interviewer informed him for the first time that the German Government would not uphold it. His face became very downcast, writes the correspondent, when he exhibited to him the official notification to this effect and he could not help feeling a certain amount of pity for this distinguished Samoan. For the last twenty years he has been the puppet of fate; a reigning sovereign one month, and in exile the next. He has been upheld by America, pulled down by Germany, and now when the influence of the German officials places him on the throne, the English and Americans seem likely to depose him. Mataafa declares that he only sought to be king so as to bring peace to Samoa, and remembering how little honour or profit the kingship of Samoa brings, it is easy to believe that there was more patriotism than vanity in his fight for office. Malietoa, the rightful king, is described as a youth of about seventeen. He is said to possess a pleasant and intelligent face, but is somewhat shy, and, like his late father, Malietoa, has little self-assertion. As a matter of fact, he is a mere schoolboy, and was taken, somewhat against his will, from his studies and placed on the throne. His ambition was to become a missionary, and, says his recent interviewer, he certainly seems better fitted for a mission of peace than to govern the turbulent and democratic Samoans. He is a direct descendant of the great chief Savala, who, several hundred years ago, won his name by driving the Tongans out of Samoa. If the Samoans placed much value on heredity young Malietoa Tanu would reign undisputed, though they want a strong, clever man not so much to govern them as to lead them. His champion and adviser, Tamasese, rightly avers that the German Consul made overtures to him while Malietoa was still alive. They offered to exalt him above all Samoans. But they broke their promises and sent a naval officer to him asking him to oppose

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VENEZUELA ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

LORD RUSSELL SUCCEEDS LORD HERSCHELL.

LONDON, MARCH, 17.

Lord Russell of Killowen, the Lord Chief Justice of England, replaces the late Lord Herschell as President of the Venezuela Arbitration Tribunal.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

The Reichstag has passed the Army Bill as amended.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Advices received from the Philippines state that the Americans, yesterday, advanced five miles beyond Pasig and, after severe fighting, captured the village of Cainta.

The Filippinos lost heavily, while the American loss was only seventeen men.

JAPAN ASKS CHINA FOR A LITTLE FAVOUR.

A telegram published by the "Times" from Shanghai, states that Japan has requested the Chinese Government to sanction the appointment of a Japanese Commissioner of Customs at Fuchau.

COUNT MARTINO LEAVES PEKING.

The "Times'" correspondent at Peking telegraphs that Count Martino leaves the capital immediately.

THE CONDITION OF THE POPE.

AGAIN WEAKER.

MARCH 16.

The Pope's condition is again weaker, and the doctors are in close attendance upon his Holiness.

QUARANTINE WITHDRAWN AGAINST MAURITIUS.

Quarantine has been abolished by Egypt upon arrivals from Mauritius.

MR. RHODES' MISSION.

GOOD UNDERSTANDING WITH THE KAISER.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes having completed his mission in Berlin has gone to the Hague.

The Kaiser has presented his photograph to Mr. Rhodes.

THE INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES BILL.

THE ROYAL ASSENT CERTAIN.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Balfour said that he was unable to promise a day to discuss the Indian Countervailing Sugar Duties Bill before the Royal assent was given to the Bill.

RAILWAYS IN CEYLON.

A Ceylon deputation concerning the gauge for railways interviewed Mr. Chamberlain to-day, but the result of the interview is kept secret at the request of the deputation.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Bombay mails of the 4th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Dansey, Conservator, Fort Sts. Oudh, McKee, Conservator, Central Provinces, and Nisbet, Deputy Conservator, Burma, each receive a step of promotion, consequent on the retirement of Mr. Gamble.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that summonses issued by the Civil or Revenue Courts in Hyderabad may be sent to the Courts in British India, and served as if they had been issued by such Courts.

Lieutenant C. A. Elliott, R. E., Hyderabad Godavery Valley Railway, has twelve months' leave outside India.

The appointment of Mr. A. H. R. Armstrong as the United States Consular Agent, Karachi, is recognized by the Government of India.

Captain F. H. B. Commeline officiates as Inspecting Officer, Phulkian State, Imperial Service Cavalry, vice Major Angelo, on leave.

Captain C. H. Pritchard is posted as Political Agent, Bundelkhand, and Mr. J. Lang as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The bringing of used apparel bedding, etc., except as personal baggage, from Calcutta into other parts of India is prohibited.

I. M. S. Captains W. E. Jennings and A. Hooton are posted for duty under the Bombay Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Icke, Examiner of Accounts, Hyderabad, officiates as Examiner of Accounts, Assam, vice Mr. Lund, on privilege leave; Mr. J. Patch taking charge of the office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts Hyderabad.

Mr. R. M. Slane, officiates as Deputy Examiner Superior Accounts Branch.

Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Examiner of Accounts, Bombay, is posted as Examiner of Accounts, North-West Railway; Mr. F. T. Hutchinson being now posted, from leave, as Examiner of Accounts, Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. F. Field, Deputy Accountant-General, Military Department, is granted one year's furlough, from 8th May.

Second Lieutenant Norman is promoted to be Lieutenant, Poona Volunteer Rifles, vice Khambatta, promoted; while Second Lieutenant Plimmer of the same Corps, resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Engineer Amor is promoted to be Engineer.

Chief Engineer J. Andrews officiates as Inspector of Machinery, Kidderpore rockyard, vice Fuller, on leave. Engineer W. S. Furminger is appointed Superintending Engineer, Mandalay, vice Mr. Andrews.

THE CAR FESTIVAL.

The issue of tickets to intending pilgrims from Mysore to the Car Festival at Karavalur, Coimbatore, is prohibited.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the Adjutant-General and Captain Haldane, arrives in Calcutta, to-morrow, from the Khyber.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

Sixteen more plague deaths occured in Calcutta, to-day, the general mortality being 102 against an average of 78.

SUSPICIOUS FIRE IN RANGOON.

SEVERAL ARRESTS.

RANGOON, MARCH 17.

Early this morning, a fire was discovered in a shop in Dalhousie St., Rangoon, owned by a Bengali, who called his firm Teddy Smith and Company. The fire was promptly extinguished. Several articles of furniture in the shop were found soaked with kerosine oil. It is alleged that the stock was recently insured for Rupees thirty thousand. At present a few thousand rupees would represent its value. The proprietor is absent in India, but his wife, said to be a French woman, and several durwans, have been arrested.

SARDAR KUVARBA POOR ASYLUM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NANDOD, MARCH 16.

The foundation-stone was laid, yesterday, by Mr. Doderet, Political Agent, of the above Asylum, which has been endowed by his Highness the Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji, in memory of the late lamented Maharafi Sardar Kuvarba Saheb. It will provide accommodation for fifty inmates. The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 10,000, and the annual maintenance charges Rs. 5,000.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, MARCH 17.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments under Article 69 (2) of Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part. I:—Captain England, 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers, to be Unpaid Attache, Bombay Command Head Quarters, with effect from 11th March. Captain Edwards D. S. O, Wing Officer and Officiating Wing Commander, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers to be Unpaid Attache at Bombay Command Head-quarters with effect from 10th March.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—1st Bombay Grenadiers—Captain Bakhle, I. M. S., to Medical Charge, vice Captain Street, I. M. S., struck off the strength of the Regiment, with effect from 20th November.

The following notification, dated 4th instant, by the Government of Bombay, General Department, is re-published:—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—Captain Rogers, 2nd Btn. King's Own Yorkshire L. I., to be Adjutant, in succession to Captain Moss with effect from 1st April.

The following notification, dated 8th instant by the Government of Bombay (General Department) is re-published:—Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made:—Captain Loch, 2nd Btn., Royal Scots, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Captain Booth, granted leave.

The following Bengal Command Order, dated 1st March, is re-published, consequent on the reversion to regimental duty of Brevet-Lieutenant Townshend, C. B. 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, lately employed with the Egyptian Army—Captain Baynes will rejoin the 2nd Bombay Lancers.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants of the Unattached List will, on arrival in India, be attached for duty to the Battalions specified, agreeably to para. 72, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II.:—Mayne to 1st Battn., Royal Fusiliers; Elynton to 1st Battn. Wiltshire Regiment; Landon, to 1st Battn. Royal Irish Regiment. (So much of Bombay Command Order, dated 10th March, as refers to Second Lieutenants Elynton and Landon is hereby cancelled.

Military Works Department.—Lieutenant Craven, R. E., is transferred from the Karachi Divn. to Aden Divn., Military Works.

Under instructions from the Army Head-quarters, India, the posting of Second Lieutenant Hill, R.E., to Bombay Defence Divn., Military Works, notified in Bombay Command Order of 10th instant is cancelled.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned officers, on arrival from England, are posted as follows:—Major Hally and Captain MacCarthy to Bombay District, temporarily.

The undermentioned officers have passed the tests for retention in the Indian Staff Corps:—Second Lieutenant Rudkin, 20th Bombay Infantry, and Second Lieutenant Hardie, 23rd Bombay Rifles.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant;—Second Lieutenant Smith Rewse Royal Artillery; Second Lieutenant Riley and Second Lieutenant Fox, 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Admission of Staff pay is authorized to the undermentioned officer, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Commissariat Transport Department:—Lieutenant White, 2nd Royal Irish Regiment.

With reference to Madras Command Order No. 34, it is notified that intimation has been received from the War Office that Major Vowell, West Yorkshire Regiment, has been posted to the 2nd Battn. (This officer has proceeded to England, on the recommendation of the Medical Board.)

Under instructions from the War Office, Major Harkness, Welsh Regiment, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battn. to which he has been posted, on promotion, travelling at the public expense.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is notified that Major Powell, No. 25 Company Western Division, Royal artillery, is to be sent home by the first public opportunity for transfer to the Garrison Artillery there.

Major Fendall, D. S. O, 16th Field Battery, has been appointed to No. 2 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, and he is directed to join the same for duty.

Lieutenant Langdon, No. 4 Company Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, now at Home on sick leave, having been placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health with effect from 31st January is to be struck off the strength of that Company if Lieutenant Marindin on first appointment has been posted to No. 4 Company Eastern Division Royal Artillery and placed under orders to embark for India in place of Lieutenant Langdon, placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health. Second Lieutenant Riddell, on first appointment, has been posted to No. 26 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, and placed under orders for early embarkation for India.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Captain Fraser, 4th Bombay Cavalry; Captain Lowis, 19th Bombay Infantry; and Captain Jacob, 30th Bombay Infantry.

The leave to England for six months granted to Honorary Captain and Quarter Master Norris Suffolk Regiment, in Madras Command Order, is converted into leave in and out of India.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have leave of absence:—Staff Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel Mayne, C. B., Commandant, 30th Bombay Infantry, one year, on private affairs out of India. Royal Artillery—Colonel Fletcher, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Command 60 days, from 27th March privilege leave to Mahableshwar; 20th Hussars—Second Lieutenant Mason, from 2nd February to 1st September, on private affairs out of India, granted by the War Office. Royal Army Medical Corps—Captain Lewis 6 months medical certificate out of India. Ordnance Department—Conductor Basen, 6 months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain C. Cargill, will sail for London, Marseilles and Aden, with the English Mails, and the following passengers:—

Anginieuer Lieut
Arbuthnot Mr
Bowen Mrs
Bryan Mrs
Bradle, Mrs A Fiske
Bhaojee Sahiba
Conran Major G H M
Churchill Lieut W L S
Chaoji Mr E P
Cresswell Mr
Colvin Lieut J M C
Calvert Capt J T
Clapham Asstt Surgeon F J
Duxbury Mrs
Dobbs Lt Col G C and native servant
Elsey Mr. Mr W E
Esdaile Mr F W
Essabhoy Abdoolally
Fulton Mrs W
Fiske Miss C
Fanecus Miss
Goe Lieut M F
Gwyther Miss
Gordon Lt J L R
Hawkins Col and Mrs and two boys
Horrocks Miss
Hutton Mr A K
Hanlon Coade O O
Hanlon Mrs 3 children and 1 servant
Hale Miss Marion
Ingram Mr and Mrs
Kindersley Mr A E
Johnson Mrs D Bass, child, infant and Miss Harrock
Johnstone Mrs
Lowdell Miss
Luard Capt H B
Lewis Mrs
Lewis Miss
Lewis Miss E C
McClymont Rev Dr and Mrs
Morton Mrs and 3 children
Morrison Mr W
Mo rison Mrs
Petta Mr G A
Price Mrs
Reuss Mr J L
Sa dys Mr G T
Shields Mr H R
Stephens Mr and one clerk
Stephens Mrs
Stratton Capt W C R
Sanah Sr Lt
Smith Mr H Bently
Vaughan Capt R R
Vaughan Miss
Wardmaister Countess O
Wells Miss F G
Whiffin Mrs and child
Williams M P Col et
Williams Miss
Will ms Mrs
Walker Lieut G
Watson Private
Young Mr Elton

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. J. Baugh, arrived in harbour, yesterday evening from Karachi, with the 16th Bombay Infantry, consisting of 5 officers, 10 Native officers, 563 non-commissioned officers and men, 4 horses, 32 public and 17 private followers and details comprising of 2 officers, 18 men, rank and file, 2 women and 1 child (European), 20 men rank and file (native) 24 public and 6 private followers.

The following are the names of the officers:—Major P. H. Sadler, Captain A. F. W. King, Lieutenants H. Bridges, H. F. Stewart, and J. H. Morgan, 16th Bombay Infantry; Major A. T. Hobbs, 1-W. Yorks; Major G. A. Gott, 7th Bombay Lancers; and Major C. A. S. Montgomery, 1st Bombay Grenadiers.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th March, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	16	3	40 p.m.	20	3
Teheran	17	2	41 p.m.	—	25
Suez	17	2	50 p.m.	—	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 17th March, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	20	—	2
" Karachi	0	21	—	2
" Madras	2	14	—	3

BOMBAY TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

NOTES AND ANTICIPATIONS.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

SEVEN races are down for decision at the Bombay twelfth extra meeting, several of which have filled well, and there is every promise of an interesting day's sport. In the Horse Hurdles, Neilgow has been allotted the somewhat heavy impost of 11st., but those behind him are very moderate performers, and I expect to see him win. Alfred at 9st. is an unknown quantity with Bombay sportsmen, as he has not been seen out before. Between Atlas Moth and Lady Baldwin the place honours rest, and I prefer the latter for a investment.

In the Newmarket Stakes six horses compete, and Beadsman is given top weight with 11st., the bottom weight being Antoinette with 7st. Despite the severity of his burden, Beadsman is so much a better class animal than the remainder, that I fancy he will go close. Marwarri is one of the entries, and in a race at the ninth extra meeting he was badly interfered with by Captain Cook, and Marwarri should run H. H. Aga Khan's horse to the finish.

The Ascot Stakes finds Hyderi at the top of the list, and he has to carry 9st 8lbs., or seven pounds extra for his victory on Saturday last. With the exception of Helios, 9st. 3lbs., he has a poor lot behind him. He should again win, and Helios and Rubdan may fight for place honours.

Kaparthala is entered for the above race and for the Selling Race, for which event I note the name of Nobleman is entered and to be sold for Rs. 1,000. This, indeed, is an instance of how are the mighty fallen! At this time last year his owner, I believe, refused an offer of Rs. 4,000 for the galloway and would not sell at any price. Kaparthala is cheap at Rs. 500 when it is remembered he ran fourth for the Governor's Cup at the last Poona meeting in a very representative field. Nobleman will have to carry 8st. 10lbs., and in my opinion ought to smother his field, as although not in his old form he ran very forward in a six-furlong race last Saturday, and the lesser distance should be to his advantage. Kaparthala and Solicitor appear to be the pick of the remainder.

The Consolation Plate will produce a good finish between Chawhan and Magistrate, and if the latter is at all in his Poona form he will be victorious.

The New Pony Plate will bring out a field of ten newly landed ponies 13·2 and under. The pick of the bunch is undoubtedly Conqueror and London, and unless there is a surprise in store by an animal which has not yet sported silk, I tip them in this order. Mr. Lyndon has a new one entered in Aristocrat, and he may run into a place.

The Amateur Scurry appears to be anybody's race, and of the thirteen entered, the best appear to be Conqueror, Dacca and Sheen. If the former does not go for the Pony Plate, I fancy he will win the event under notice.

The season is rapidly drawing to a close, the final meeting having been fixed for the 25th instant. The executive, however, have decided to hold an extra meeting on the 8th April, and backers will be afforded another opportunity to get back their own. The prospectus for March 25th includes a cup value Rs. 150, which has been sportingly given by the Captain and Officers of H. M. S. Magdala, and I hope to see a large entry for this event.

TROTANDOT.

The Horse Hurdles—Distance 1 mile over 5 flights.

Mr G Hunter's b a m g Neilgow 11st
Mr P Fischer's b a m g Alfred 10 11
Mr Farmer's b a m Lady Baldwin 9 5
Mr A Powell's b a m g Alfred or Highlander—A King

Atlas Moth 9st

The New Market Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's b a m g Beadsman 9st 11
H H Aga Khan's b a m g Rapidity 9 6
Mr A Mc'Donald's g Marwarri 8 11
H H Aga Khan and Aga Sultan's b a m g The Wreck 8 6
Mr F Cowie's b a m g Marango 7 8
Captain Jones's b a m Antoinette 7st

The Ascot Stakes—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Ali bhai Amirs b a g Hyderi 11 3 9 8
H H Aga Khan's b a g Selim 11 3 8
Capts Young's b a m My Fancy 8 2
Mr Farmer's b a g Kaparthala 13 3 5 4 7 3
Mr Khan Bahadur Ally H Khan's g a g Rahdan 13 3 1 3 7
Mr D Pisco's b a g Helios 8 7
Mr Sahebdan's b a g Goldfinch 13 2 1 2 6

Selling Race—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Farmer's b a g Kaparthala 13 3 5 8 Rs. 500
Mr Dalmia's g a g Dacca 13 1 14 12 8 Rs. 1,000
Mr S A Dawjee's g a g Mizan 13 1 4 11 6 Rs. 700
Mr Ali bhai Amirs b a g Shikari 13 1 2 11 Rs. 1,000
Mr Khan Bahadur Ally H Khan's g a g Rahdan 13 (8) Rs. 500
Mr Jamsetji Mahomed's b a g Nobleman 13 1 3 8 Rs. 700
Mr Bozanjee Pestonjee's b a g Nobleman 13 Rs. 1,000

Consolation Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Bonn's g a g The Clown 13 13 1
Mr Dalmia's g a g Chawhan 13 1
Capts Young's g a g Electric 13 1
Mr S A Dawjee's g a g Arnold 13 2 1 2
Mr M Shiraz's b a g Magistrate 11 2
Mr Sutherland's b a g Goldfinch 13 2 1 1

The New Pony Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Abdool Wahid Kuverbhai's b a g Sambar 13 2
Mr Ali bhai Amirs b a g Sweet William 13 2
Mr Lyndon's b a g Aristocrat 11 1 3 4
Mr S A Dawjee's g a g Conqueror 13 2
Mr Jackson's b a g Conqueror 13 2
Mr Jackson's g a g Clipper 13 1
Mr Ali bhai Amirs b a g Lightning 13 2
Mr A Martin's b a g London 13 2
Mr Mahomed Kheraj's g a g Admiral 13 3 1
Mr Sutherland's b a g Puffin 13 2

Amateur Scurry—Distance 3 furlongs.

Mr Bonn's g a g Twilight 11 7 8
Mr Farmer's b a g Dacca 11 1 1
Mr F N Dsilva's g a g Bonny Boy II 13 1 1 2
Mr S A Dawjee's g a g Rejected 13
Mr C Mosely's g a g Murfaa 13 2 3 4
Mr Howard's Novelty
Mr J Jackson's b a g Conqueror 13 2
Mr Jackson's b a g Nile 13 2 3 4
Mr Syed Rahamatullah's g a g Vikar Mahomed 13 2 1
Mr S Shahabuddin's b a g Sheen 13 1 2
Captain Wilkinson's b a g Mosleem 13 2 3 4
Mr Hamood Abdoohasan's b a g Mutiny 13 1
Mr C M Coates's b a g Brown Stout 11 1

LIFE IN A NATIVE STATE.

KOLHAPUR SIDE-LIGHTS.

LIFE in a Native State, especially for European or Eurasian subjects, must be delightful. But how we give a few illustrations of the pleasures open to them. Let us first think of the courtesy with which clergymen and missionaries are treated by those in fiscal authority over them. The American missionaries memorialised Government for an investigation into the working of plague measures at Kolhapur. They were told in reply that Government did not think an investigation necessary. A few weeks ago, the Rev. E. C. Coles, the Anglican Chaplain at Kolhapur, was ordered by his Bishop to proceed to Matheran to examine candidates for confirmation. There is no plague at Matheran, but Mr. Coles was obliged to arm himself with a pass and submit to the inconvenience of reporting himself for ten successive days on his return. A visitor and his servant from Bombay arrived about the same time. Their experiences were not Mr. Cole's by any means. Mr. Coles wrote and complained to Government. He received a reply similar to that addressed to the American missionaries.

Mr. Fernandez, a pleader, had occasion to address Government, and did so in the usual way, being strictly within his rights. The result is best told in the following extract from the "Kolhapur State Gazette":—

Government Notifications, &c., General Department. Dated 1st March, 1899, No. 50.—It is hereby notified for the information of the Revenue and Magistrate's Courts and the general public, that as Mr. D. C. Fernandes, an inhabitant of Karwir, is found to have submitted to the Bombay Government petitions about some groundless allegations against the Durbar, H. H. the Maharaja of Karwir has ordered that the said Fernandes should not in future be allowed by any of the said Courts to practise as Mukhtiar Vakil and that his application on behalf of anybody should not be accepted by any Court.—By Order, R. V. Sabnis, Divan Sirkar, Karwir.

Mr. C. H. Cardy's recent transfer to Bombay and Mr. Adair's appointment to the Rajaram College are thus officially notified in the same *Gazette*:—

Dated 2nd March, 1899, No. 55.—The Durbar do not require the services of Meherban C. H. Cardy, Principal, Rajaram College, and Mr. John F. Adair, Headmaster, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, having been asked to be spared to act for him by the Durbar through the Political Agent, Bombay Government, complied with the request, the sanction being conveyed through the Political Agent under his No. (English letter) 705, dated 727-2-99. Mr. John F. Adair accordingly receives charge of the post of Principalship from Mr. Cardy, on the 2nd instant, after office hours.—(Sd.) R. V. Sabnis, Divan Sirkar, Karwir.

A Store-keeper for the State Executive Engineer's Office is required. Who better fitted for such a post than one who has been for fifteen years butler to Colonel Wray, the Political Agent of the State? Here is the notification of that eligible gentleman's appointment:—

Public Works Department.—Dated 2nd March 1899, No. 55.—In accordance with English memorandum, No. 162 dated 1-3-99, it is ordered that the vacancy of the Storekeeper, State Public Works Department, is filled up by the appointment of Mr. Philip S. D. Braganza, on Rs. 40 per mensem, from the 1st instant.—(Sd.) R. V. Sabnis, Divan Sirkar, Karwir.

An appeal preferred by Narayenrao Divan, who was convicted of forgery by the Chief Judge, a few months ago, has been decided by the Maharaja. His Highness has upheld the conviction, but remitted the sentence, on the ground that the convict belongs to an old and respectable family.

GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE MARRYAT CUP.

THE final for the Marryat Cup was played last evening at the Gymkhana before a large attendance, who watched the games with evident interest. Captain Greig lost the first set to Mr. Reid by 6—4, but won the subsequent sets by 6—3, 6—3. He thus holds the trophy for the second year in succession.

BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE FORTY TWA.

The last of the series of competitions for the Forty Twa Medal and Sweepstakes was played on Thursday, when P. F. Fischer repeated his victory of the preceding month, and thus becomes the winner, without it being necessary to play off the final. He did a good round, negotiating the course in 41 strokes.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, FEB. 24.

THE first general meeting of Lady Warwick's Agricultural Association for Women is held this week—in fact, this day, Tuesday. No doubt my readers will have heard of this movement, which promises to become a very important thing. The association intends to organise and direct, i.e., to improve and render more profitable, such agricultural work as is conducted by women, such as dairy and poultry work, horticulture and bee-keeping. There should be great openings for the development of these industries. When we consider the enormous importation of eggs, butter, cheese, honey, poultry, and fruit, we naturally ask whether we could not produce at home a great deal more than we do, at present. But the producer must be better taught, new markets must be thrown open, and the work must be encouraged and stimulated. There will be a registry for women seeking occupation of all kinds, especially of the agricultural kind. It will be possible for women living in the country to make known their readiness to let part of their houses for week ends or longer; in a word, it will be a centre for women's work in the country, but not in the town.

I should like to suggest that perhaps gardening might be found a useful and a tolerably lucrative occupation for ladies. I do not mean market gardening, but the tending of private gardens, especially the gardens, sometimes large and sometimes small, of suburban residences. We who live in the London suburbs often have very respectable gardens—mine is about the third of an acre—which should afford plenty of occupation to a gardener, apart from the care bestowed upon it by the ladies of the household for two days in the week. A gentlewoman who understands the art and mystery of floriculture, and knows what flowers will thrive best under certain conditions of air and soil and situation, might do very fairly if she got the management of four or five such gardens. She could easily make 40s. a week for the greater part of the year. It is true that there would be a slack time, but even then there are conservatories to look after. Or there might be an opening in the cultivation of flowers for the markets, or in keeping a nursery garden. But the care of the suburban garden seems to be a promising field, though it would not be productive of a large income. Many people would gladly pay ten shillings a week for the care of their small flower gardens, in addition to the pay of a man for cutting the grass and doing the rough work.

A correspondent sends a letter concerning the women who write for nothing, or for low pay, because they are placed beyond the need of working for their livelihood. She says that she has sent many papers—stories and other things—to the editors of papers;—that they have been accepted; that generally payment is either refused, or that application for payment is not answered. She says, quite rightly, that when an editor receives a MS. he must know that it is not sent as a gift, and that it is his duty either to return the MS. or to warn the author that if it appears it will not be paid for. One way is for the contributor, on offering a MS., to name the price which he will take for it. Another way, more efficacious, only it shuts a door that seemed to be open, is to invoke the interposition of a county court judge. She also points out another grievance which really ought to be exposed. It is the practice of some papers to offer prizes for the best story or essay. This is very laudable. But there is a condition attached which is by no means laudable—that the editor shall consider all MSS. sent in for competition as his own which he is free to publish for nothing! Suppose that a hundred MSS. are sent in. One gets the prize. Twenty others are very nearly as good, and could be published with advantage to the journal. The whole twenty one may be published for nothing. This seems a little rough on the twenty. At the same time, it is a plain and open offer on the part of the editor, so that the unpaid twenty cannot complain.

In these cold and dark days, now happily growing lighter if not warmer, it is my lot to go backwards and forwards a good deal in an omnibus. It is an age of omnibuses; Cheapside is impassable by reason of the never ending stream of omnibuses. I dislike the mode of conveyance extremely, but there is no choice; one is jammed and packed; there are always draughts from unseen leaks; the machine jolts and shakes its occupants; travelling sideways is disagreeable; after dark the lamp is a flickering delusion. Yet there is one consolation; the omnibus affords an excellent opportunity for the study of faces. I amuse myself by watching the faces, and making out the occupations to which they severally belong. The barrister, for instance, can be recognised steadily; so can the solicitor, the professor, lecturer, or teacher generally betrays himself by his face. The man who follows small trade acquires, by degrees, a face in which there is stamped, quite distinctly, the nature of the occupation. The artist cannot shake off something of his studio. The actor, again, cannot make up as anything else off the stage. Sometimes, however—and there comes in the interest—one is baffled. There was a woman once who, I made sure, was the exponent of a Cause; she had all the characteristics of one; she looked perpetually exasperated; her thin lips were closed with a snap and a forcible tightness which threatened everybody; one trembled to think what would happen if those lips sprung open. But I was not certain; therefore, one day I followed her, keeping to one side of the road. If you will believe me, this exponent of an Advanced Cause turned out to be the manager of a lithographic establishment! There is a man who at present interests me greatly. He ought to be a Prime Minister; his face is wise beyond all power of description; at once wise and shrewd and capable and humorous. It is a most wonderful face but I cannot assign either profession or place to him. For he certainly is not a Cabinet Minister nor is he a public man of any kind; no solicitor was ever so humorous; no barrister could look so wise; no literary man or poet or novelist could look so wise; no man of business could look so shrewd. His face is strong withal. As a master, that man must be obeyed. I should not like to offend him. He is successful, otherwise his face would not have preserved its humour. I study this face nearly every day and I get no further than mere speculation. Perhaps I may have business some day which will take me in his direction. The faces of the women, I have observed, are not nearly so characteristic as those of the men. And the faces of the young men have as yet no stamp at all upon them. I think one must be forty at least before a man's occupation and thoughts change and mould his face.

Once a year I like to call attention to a society which is doing a much-needed work faithfully and zealously. It sounds like a very humble association, and indeed its aims are nothing but the encouragement and maintenance of that simple thing, Courtesy among children. "The Guild," says the prospectus, "has been established to encourage a spirit of chivalry among children; to stimulate them to be courteous; and to promote habits of neatness and cleanliness and purity of action and speech." The members pay a penny on joining; they all wear a medal; the rules are read aloud once a week; they hold monthly meetings; they have an annual entertainment for every branch. I do not know the full number of members but there were 30,522 enrolled in 1897 and last quarter, in Nottingham alone—is the fact due to the unflagging energies of Dr Paton?—there were 2029 children enrolled out of eighteen schools. This looks like advance and success. Now, there ought to be a branch in every town; there ought to be an attempt to enrol boys and girls in every Board School. Courtesy—it is a simple word, but how much it involves! What respect for others—what respect for oneself—what a bridle for the tongue—what restraint for the thoughts! If these words move any reader, let him write to the hon. secretary, Mr. H. E. Norton, Newberry, Birkenhead.

Here is a note upon the naming of foundlings. There are no foundlings now, but in the last century it was a common experience to find a child laid on the doorstep. The parish took charge of these poor little things, and formed them out with some such parishioner's name as the clerk of St. Botolph Aldgate, "there are more few children prospre long in our parish that are nursed in such places." They were christened after the place where they were found. Thus a child picked up in a heap of cinders was named 'Job e Cineribus Extractus; one found just outside Aldgate was named "Bottulph the Elder"; one laid on the stall of a man named Mills Lancaster) a cook in the High-street, was named "Lancaster Stall"; another picked up in the street was named Ellen Street; and one found in the Minories, which belongs to the word of Portsoken, was christened "Dousabella Portsoken." These particulars I learned from a little history of St. Botolph, Aldgate, written by the Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson. One would like to know how many apparently territorial surnames were acquired by the accident of birth and desertion. One might write a story showing how in the search for ancestry the explorer of the past came upon a great grandmother named Dousabella Portsoken so called by the parish because she was picked up in that ward. Ancestral research would stop at that point, beyond which it would be impossible to advance a single step.

I have been considering of late certain point in the social history of the last 200 years, and I have made a little discovery as to the most important social factor. It is a discovery of a kind which will not perhaps strike the reader as of very great importance. However, it is this. The social history of a people includes especially the history of the intercourse of the people among themselves. In pursuing their trades and crafts there is obviously a great deal of intercourse; but this is by way of business. After the day's work; what kind of intercourse was there? Naturally the tavern. Later on came the coffee house, the club, the assembly, the pleasure garden, the card table, the theatre. Of all these forms of society, the most important in its effects and results was the club. To begin with, it separated the men from the women. For a hundred and fifty years there was very little society in the middle class in which women formed part. The coffee house and the tavern did as much as the club in the way of separation; but the club, which, at first was the getting together of a company of men who all, has common interests, led to the serious advancement of those interests and objects. Out of the tavern nothing came at all. Men of every following sat together, drank, and sang songs, and went away. Out of the coffee house came nothing but some epigrams and some smart things. Out of the club what has not come? Let me show you just a few things that have had their origin in clubs. There was, to begin with, the Rota Club, of which Milton, Andrew Marvell Herrington, and Cyriac Skinner were members; they met to discuss questions of abstract politics; from them we get the ballot box. Later on there was the Wednesday Club, which met to consider questions of finance; we owe the Bank of England to the Wednesday Club. Again, in 1708, three men agreed to make a little club which should meet once a week to discuss things not more recent than the reign of James I.

From this club came the Society of Antiquaries. In 1645 two or three men began to meet in order to talk over things of science—one must always envy the men of science when everything had to be discovered; from this little club sprang the Royal Society. The Literary Club, which was intended to consist of the first men of letters of the day played its part, and became famous, and still goes on, though no one hears of it or asks who are its members. The Royal Literary Fund began in a club of which Benjamin Franklin was chairman. The Madrigal and Glee Club kept alive the art of part singing at a time when music, as part of the natural recreation, was well nigh dead. It still exists, and its evenings, all too short, offer the most delightful entertainments possible. The clubs have left the taverns and have built themselves palaces, but their power has increased with their wealth and numbers. There must be now 150,000 members of what pass for clubs of the first class; in the larger clubs the men do not know each other; the old feeling of fraternity is gone; where there are 3000 members there can be no feeling of a common interest. But there is at the present moment no single club which can pretend to the influence and power once wielded by the Mermaid, the Apollo, or the Kitcat Club. The modern club is a place where men go for lunch or dinner, or to give dinners; where a few men know each other and play whist and billiards; where there are all the new books, the papers, and magazines, and one can use as much notepaper as he likes. But it is no longer a company united for special objects, whether of politics, science, art or literature.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

For the first time for many weeks the weather at the week-end favoured cycling, and the roads were alive once more with a Saturday and Sunday traffic foretelling the general riding season in no uncertain manner. Popular resorts were fully patronised, every main road was peopled with riders, and it seemed as if the sudden change from apparently endless mud and violent storms, to a spring-like weather and clean going, had woke again the dormant desires of thousands to take to the road. And, under or over never omits a single week, in any weather, these extraordinary fluctuations in the numbers of riders on the road is serve to prove that after all has been said and written in favour of winter cycling, the average wheelman, nay, the vast majority of wheeling folk, are fair weather riders.

Perhaps it is recognition of this love of good roads and easy going that has prompted schemes for the construction of cycle paths from time to time. They are used in America, and more recently in Belgium, where a rideable strip has been laid alongside hundreds of miles of brick roads, but in England our roads have been on the average too good to make the demand imperative for cycle paths. Where roads are absolutely unsuited for riding, cycle paths have more chance for existence than here, where good roads are the rule instead of the exception. We naturally agitate for further improvements in roads, and in their methods of maintenance, but there does not appear to be a strong demand for reserved paths. There are obvious difficulties in having such paths alongside existing roads, and in considering them private to cyclists, the reduction they would make in the available width of the highway for other purposes, and so forth.

A new scheme, however, has lately been promulgated by an engineer of considerable railway experience, Mr. W. T. Chadwin, whose idea is to run a cycle track on the Railway model, not as an adjunct to the roadside. He proposes to buy the necessary land, and to lay down four tracks, the course so that there shall be no gradient steeper than one in thirty; keep up a perfect cycling surface, fence the path in; erect stations at the ends and, en route where the path crosses roads, and charge a nominal fare for the use of such track. It is a comprehensive scheme and exceedingly costly, but the hope of its promoter is that it would be patronised sufficiently to ensure its remunerative, and as a first essay, he is anxious to get the financial support of parliamentary powers to construct his first cycle path from London to Brighton. It is by no means the first scheme of the sort, but the present development of the idea has taken some such form that has generally been the case hitherto. Whether the special path would not make cycling rather too hackneyed a common place and restrict the enjoyment of a pure diversified run is a point which only time may raise later. It would seem reasonable to urge that if a special track is to be laid it might as well be fixed alongside the railway. After all, a cyclist's pleasure does not only consist in covering there, but in exploring roads and wandering in byways, and to confine oneself to a special track would be a pastime of very limited enjoyment.

If ever such tracks come to be erected the footpath law will cease to trouble riders as it at present does. The circumstance of a doctor being in a hurry to reach an urgent case would, one might think, have been sufficient reason for forsaking a bad road for a good path but it did not appeal to a county constable in Hampshire, who stopped a medical man so offending. When charged before the magistrates, he explained his position, and pleaded

correspondence of their sounds to what they signified. That is, Homer invented the "epic dialect" of Greece. Doubtless he did it in part, but in part he found it already prepared for him. The prehistoric people of Greece and the Isles of Greece, and the Greek shore of Asia Minor, were the mysterious Pelasgians; and the first Greeks to enter Hellas were the Achæans, who subjugated the Pelasgians, and made Mycenæ their chief stronghold in the Peloponnesus. They were in turn dispossessed by the Dorians, about B. C. 1000, when a large body of the Achæans emigrated to the opposite shores of Asia Minor, where they were subsequently known as the Æolians. They carried with them the language of Greece, and the Greek heroical traditions, and folk-lore, and religion of the Achæans, and the Dorians, which were rapidly assimilated by the Hellenised Pelasgians of Asia Minor who came to be known as the Ionians. A hundred, or six hundred and fifty years later, therefore, Mæonian Homer found in Asiatic Hellas all the materials in legend, and myth, and mixed dialects, ready for his creative mind to weld into one harmonious whole in the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. Our text of the epics is based on that of Aristarchus the grammarian and critic, who flourished at Alexandria in the 2nd century B.C.; and who first divided them into twenty-four books each. His text was based on a collation of the so-called "Vulgate of Athens," dating from the 4th century B.C., with the MSS. in traditional use at Chios, the reputed birthplace of Homer, and Argos, and in the far separated Greek colonies of Marseilles and Sinope, founded in the 6th and 7th centuries B.C. respectively: and it is admitted that there is no more difference between the "Vulgate of Athens" and the text of Aristarchus than between the folio and quarto editions of "Hamlet." The "Vulgate of Athens" was founded on the text of the epics first committed to writing under the orders of Pisistratus, who, B.C. 560, made himself tyrant of Athens, where the precise had immemorially prevailed of publicly reciting the orally transmitted poems of Homer in a received order. Homer himself is named still earlier, as by the great lamb's poet, Simonides of Amorgos, B.C. 694, and by one of the earliest and greatest of the Greek elegiac poets, Callinus of Ephesus, *circa* 700 B.C.; and this brings us within a century or two of the assigned limits of date of the birth of Homer, B.C. 850-950. Consideration of the latter date carries us to the verge of the legendary period of the history of Greece (illustrated by the impersonal names of such mythical poets as Orpheus, Museus, Amphion, Eumolpus Olen, and Eumpheus),—these brief references present a sufficient reason in vindication of the personal identity of Homer and of the authenticity—as integrally and substantially his whole and sole work—of the Iliad and the Odyssey. They were regarded throughout antiquity as the work of one man, and through all the centuries from the 7th century B.C. to the close of the 18th century A.D., no one doubted of their author being Homer. The hypotheses of their separate origin, and of the correlative impersonality of Homer are a baseless dream, and the argument for them, so far as it has yet been developed, leaves the question of his historical personality and of the author-ship of the earliest extant and most famous of European epics entirely unaffected. They, in their inviolable unity, and he, in the splendid isolation of his unparalled personality, remain the wonder and the glory of all devouring time.

"The sacred keep of Ilion is rent
With shaft and fire, the waters wander slow
Through plains where Xanthus and Scamander went
To war with gods and heroes long ago;
Nor yet to dark Cassandra lying low
In rich Mycenæ, do the Fates relent:
The bones of Agamemnon are a show
And ruined is his royal monument.

The sad dust and treasure of the Dead
Has Learning scattered wide; but vainly the,
Homer, she measures with her Lesbian lead,
And strives to read thy songs to him! Unshe
To know the crown of thine immortal head
Of individ ible supremacy."

The *Iliad*, as the first line announces, sings of the wrath of Achilles, the spring of unnumbered woes to the Greeks; and in the development of its action tells the whole story of the far-famed siege and ransack of howling Troy. The *Odyssey*, as its first three lines set forth, sings of the wanderings of resourceful Ulysses on his homeward voyage from bright burning Troy and in the course of their narrations unfolds before us a vivid and panoramic picture of the country, court, and town life of Greece, and recites the series of those wonderful fairy tales that have since passed into the literature of the whole civilized world. They both reflect the life of Greece immediately antecedent and subsequent to the Dorian invasion, and contemporaneous with the declining splendours of "the Middle Theban Empire" on the Nile, and "the Old Assyrian Empire" beyond the Euphrates and the transitory glory of the kingdom of David and Solomon in Palestine. The suggestion is latent in the passage from Horace's epistle to Lollius above quoted, and is fully developed by Pope, that the purpose of the *Iliad* is to impress upon the princes and people of Greece the danger, in face of the common foe, of their personal rivalries, and tribal and racial dissensions; while that of the *Odyssey* is to inculcate through a typical example precepts of political wisdom for the guidance of the States of Greece in their national and international relations. But for ingenuous youth the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* are simply the military and domestic epics, respectively, of archaic Greece. It is difficult to determine which they find the more interesting, the heroic spirit and incidents of the former or the moral elevation of the latter. My own observation leads me to believe that the *Odyssey* is the more general favourite, but chiefly on account of its marvellous fairy tales, as of the gigantic Cyclops of Mount Etna, the Windgod of the Æolian Islands, the cannibal Læstrygonians (which, possibly, like the story of the Lotos-eaters, is rather geographical legend than fairy tale), of Æea, the enchanted Island of Circe, the descent into Hades, the seductive song of the Sirens, the twin rocks of barking Scylla and ever gurgitating and regurgitating Charybdis, and the Clashing Rocks, and of the sacred herds of Helios, she nymph Calypso, and Scheria, the Island of the Phæacians. Certainly the *Odyssey* has inspired more painters and poets than the *Iliad*, and our most enduring and fruitful inspirations throughout its are derived from the happier associations of youth. Both works ought to be put into the hands of all children when once they have made familiar acquaintance with the folklore and nursery tales and heroic ballads of their own country; and it was a happy inspiration which suggested to Dr. Speight the desirability of reprinting Charles Lamb's abridgment of Chapman's translation of the *Odyssey* among the very first of "The New English Series."

There is a prejudice against translations from poetry, and generally only the merest of posts can stand the test of translation, whether into verse or prose. But in the case of the Odyssey and Iliad no one ought to be deprived of the pleasure of reading them because ignorant of the languages in which Homer sang them. Then as between a translation in verse and one in prose, provided the merit of the two is equal, or that the prose translation is at least meritorious, there can be little doubt of the latter being better adapted for the reading of boys—that is reading aloud in the school room. Healthy boys are happily always overflowing with fun and mischief and are incorrigibly matter of fact, and anything like the measured movements, and recurrent consonance of rhythm and rhyme is apt to be regarded by them as suggestive of artificiality and unreality, and to excite derision, and irreverent parody. There is a further prejudice against extracts from great books. But they have their salutary uses, unless men, because their early education has been neglected, and they are too busy making a hard-earned livelihood to complete their culture, are to be deprived of all companionship with the best thoughts and highest wisdom of the past. Goethe on this very point observes: "Do we not almarginally mark passages in books which we particulary apply to ourselves?—and one of the turning-points of my own life was determined by my perusal of Dodi's *Beauties of Shakespeare*." No further vindication is needed of the present reproduction of Charles Lamb's "slender abstract" of Chapman's translation of the *Odyssey*. It has not the swift sweep and sonorous swell of the lines of

"—the blind bard who on the Chian strand,
By those deep sounds possessed, by inward light,
Beheld the Iliad and the Odyssey
Rise like the swelling of the voiceful sea"

But it preserves all that is noblest and most deeply moving in the pure substance and reality of the poet y of the Greek original; and the occasional animation of Chapman's "immeasurable length of verse," "the proud full salt of his great verse" and in addition to this it possesses something of the felicities of Lamb's own engaging style: while I can conceive of no more efficacious corrective of the degraded, depraved, and slipshod, sinister contemporary English of the kailyard than the unconscious and unstrained strength, sobriety, and dignity of the English of the best writers of the Elizabethan (and early Stuart) age, portions of whose works it is the express intention of Mr. Speight and the Messrs. Horace Marshall & Son to include in their "New English Series."

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

India Office, 9th January, 1899.

* I do not overlook, but pass by, the empty names of the obscure "Spartans" (choriambes) of Alexandria such as Xegon and Hellanicus, (contemporaries of Aristarchus.

† Mr. Andrew Lang, "Homeric Criticism." "Athenæum," 2nd October, 1852.

‡ Coleridge's "FancyinNubibus."

DR. VIRIATO PINTO'S DAMAUN RELIEF FUND.

In pursuance of the resolution passed in the meeting held on the 9th instant, at the Government School House at Lower Damaun, a mass meeting was to be convened on Tuesday, but in consequence of a written objection received by the President, Mr Sorabji Manekji Damaunwala, from the Plague Commissioner, Dr Pinto, a meeting only of the promoters of the movement was held, when Mr Sorabji Damaunwala, the president, took the chair. The president read Dr Pinto's letter and explained to the meeting that Dr Pinto having initiated the movement had given unmistakeable proofs during the last six months that he had held the office of the Plague Commissioner, of the deep interest he takes in the welfare of the city, his name was joined with the fund as the unanimous desire of the promoters, but as Dr Pinto did not approve of the measure, the president, desired to know the sense of the meeting whether his name should be omitted. The assembly thereupon inquired if Dr Pinto's objection was based on any opposition he would have to encounter on the part of his superiors. Dr Pinto answered in the negative but in a speech which lasted for half an hour assigned various reasons to induce the meeting to omit his name, but the whole assembly insisted upon retaining the name of the fund as "Dr Viriato Pinto's Damaun Relief Fund" and ultimately Dr Pinto had to yield. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting was dissolved. The following office-bearers were elected on the 9th inst.:—Mr. Sorabji Manekji Damaunwala, president, Mr. Caetano Diogenes Mascarenhas, vice-president, Mr. Khoobchand Dharamchand, treasurer, Mr. Antonio Francis Monsy, Secretary, Mr. Ruchi-ha Hormusji Dadrawala Deputy Secretary, Messrs. Ibrahim Yoosoof Monia, Raymundo Fernandes, Choonilal Sakerlal, Maneklal Vallubhdass, Committee. The following sums were subscribed on the spot:—Sorabji Manekji Damaunwala Rs. 125, Caetano Diogenes Mascarenhas Rs. 125, Rahimtoola Dhunjibhoy (from Bombay) Rs. 201, Khoobchand Dharamchand, Ardesir Framji Dadrawala each Rs. 51, Dr. Viriato Pinto Rs. 51, Chesomal Moosilal Munga 51, Antonio Francis Monis Rs. 50, Ibrahim Yoosoof Monia Rs. 41, Raymundo Fernandes Rs. 25, Choonilal Sakerlal, Manekla Vallubhdass each Rs. 15, Hadubhoy Kukaji Dadrawala, Dhotubh Hutton each Rs. 10, Ruchisha Hormusji Dadrawala, Makonji Jamasdji Jhaveri Jr. Rs. 7, Ramdas Ranchandra each Rs. 5. Balance of subscription raised in March 1897 to send telegrams to Government remaining with Mr. Sorabji Damaunwala, which was made over to this fund Rs. 7-7-0; total Rs. 867-7-0.

REVIEWS.

THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF NELSON, by William O'Connor Morris (Blackie and Son, 50, Old Bailey, London). This series of papers on St. Vincent, The Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar are republished in a volume with maps and diagrams from Captain Mahan's "Sea Power." The papers appeared in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, and having been favourably received, the author revised and corrected them, making a few additions to the text. Certain as Britain may be of her ascendancy on sea, Mr. Morris thinks that she should not rely altogether on her maritime power for security from invasion. He contends that "Nelson won St. Vincent by a sudden stroke of genius; but for this victory England might have succumbed, overwhelmed as she was in a sea of troubles." And though he shows that in campaign after campaign Nelson was easily victorious over the French fleet and practically blotted France out at that time as a power on the ocean, yet he considers that, however powerful the British fleet may be, the work which it will have to do, guarding ports, commerce, and colonies, is much heavier now than it was then. We would, very possibly, not have a combination like that arranged by the great Napoleon to fight against, we have coal and iron in plenty; but, on the other hand, an enemy's fleet would not be in the plight in which that of France and Spain was at the beginning of the century; steam would help him as well as us. Our commerce is so enormous and extends over such a vast field that a considerable number of our vessels would be told off for nothing else but safe-guarding it. We may be more powerful on sea, but we are also more vulnerable than on land for we depend for our very existence on supplies from abroad. Our strength is in some degree our weakness, too, and we must not allow ourselves to be too sure of being able at the critical moment to put it all forth in the direction of our friend, the enemy. Nelson's campaigns are described by Mr. Morris with spirit, the causes that led up to each are given full consideration, the result of each victory is explained, and the history of our fleet in the intervals of the campaigns is followed. Napoleon's plans and designs on land as well as on sea are criticised and laid before the reader in all fulness, and the grave dangers that threatened England and Europe from Napoleon's insatiable desire of conquest throw up in brilliant relief the genius and victories of Nelson.

WINDYHAUGH, by Graham Travers (William Blackwood and Sons), is the record of Wilhelmina Galbraith from the age of seven to maturity when she had through suffering, wrong, kind and unkind lessons, learned the art of living. She was an old-fashioned, weird and fearsome child, brought up by a stern grandmother, who held steadily before her the terrors of those who are not saved, and showed her the way to the narrow theray path by which the elect are supposed to rise to realms of happiness in another world. The child goes through hours of agony during the years that should have been free at least from eternal cares. When she ought to have been playing with her dolls, and indeed while she was so employed, her restless little brain was busy wondering whether she was really one of the elect, and fearing much that she was not. Her father, who was as a matter of fact one of the unregenerate, saw little or nothing of Wilhelmina. Windyhaugh with its mistress of strict Calvinistic views was not the place where a peaceful, fascinating sinner can feel at home, so George Galbraith left his little daughter there and roamed through the world, gambling at Monte Carlo, fascinating and being fascinated by pretty women. When later he takes charge of Wilhelmina, she looks on him as higher than the angels, both in and out of society. Poor Wilhelmina excites our sympathy for her awkward exterior and uncandid ways, which were none of them her own fault. And we wish over and over again that she could get even half a chance and a fair start with her relatives. But her father marries again, choosing a wife, who he thinks will be able to support him and his daughter. Very soon Wilhelmina is up to her neck in the waters of affliction and our hearts are heavy for her. The struggle in the mind of the girl to keep her thoughts fixed on the gloomy perfection which was her dead grandmother's idea of Christian virtue, and yet to assist her stepmother in a pretty free fight for life, is pitiful and very well told, as is also the brighter episode of her school life, where Wilhelmina spent some two years free from care almost like any ordinary school girl. The great event of her life is led up to with great skill, we do not even foresee the climax which again places her at cross purposes with fate. The development of her mind and character that follows from what seems to be her hopeless misery is well described. She becomes almost too perfect, and we are grateful in the end when the authoress allows her to settle down into very nearly an ordinary mortal. The story though somewhat drawn out is interesting and well written.

Part I. of the MAHABHARATA, translated and edited by S. C. Mukhopadhaya who has already given to the world the "Imitation, of Sree Krishna," is now published (Calcutta, 20, Grey Street). This translation, with esoteric notes and a commentary, is intended to fulfil a two-fold object, to elucidate the abstruse philosophies, and the rites, usages and characters described in the great Epic, and to give the English reader a faithful rendering of the Sanscrit text, in which the idioms, phrases and rhetorical decorations used in Sanskrit are preserved. Those who read the Epic through will find that the peculiar features of Hindu Society will become familiar and he will follow with pleasure the high moral lessons inculcated by the greatest Hindu authority. The Mahabharata is not alone an allegory, it is an epitome of the history of the universe, and the editor claims for it that it is a "scientific history." In reading the Mahabharata we should cultivate the spirit of reverence and remember that "no author, ancient or modern, has written a poem so grand, voluminous, and majestic as Veda Vyas. Mystical truths concealed in the archaic language of the Vedas, metaphysical theories so grand and original as to strike even the cultured critic of the nineteenth century at every step, the mention of vast astronomical and geological periods forecasting the latest development of physical science, elaborate descriptions of the great systems of philosophy, such as the Sankhya, Vedanta, and Yoga, an ethical code higher than which it is hardly possible to meet with in the literature of any age or country, richness of diction and grandeur of poetry which are peculiar to Sanskrit alone—all these raise Mahabharata far above the immortal works extant among other nations. Virgil, Tasso, Pindar, Dante and Homer represent only a few phases of the great mind of the "Myriad-minded" Vyas. Vyas Deva stands on the borderland between this world and the next. Humanity and Divinity we find blended in this great character. His ken of vision, like that of an archangel, embraces the wide expanse of the heaven and the earth, and he beckons us to follow his radiant foot prints into that glorious spiritual region where Immortality reigns supreme." The first number of the translation of the Mahabharata contains 40 pages with one full-page illustration. Each subsequent monthly part will contain the same number of pages of reading matter and there will be about 100 parts, the latter divisions being published twice in the month. This first instalment leaves off where Utanka is come to the King Paushya to beg of him his wife's ear-rings to present to the wife of his Guru, who had taught him and would not take remuneration except in this indirect way. This edition of the Mahabharata will not make an *edition de luxe*. It is plain, and costs six annas for each part to subscribers and eight annas for single parts to non-subscribers.

STORIES OF INDIAN CHRISTIAN LIFE, by S. and K. Satthianadhan (Srinivasa, Varadachari and Co., Madras). The chief author of this volume very truly says in his preface that very little has been hitherto written illustrative of the influence of Western thought and Christianity on the Eastern mind, though abstract discussions on the theme have been endless. He thinks that there is still much that is transitional in the social and customs of Indian Christians but that Western civilization and Christianity are helping to build up slowly a strong, compact, and united Community, which he trusts is destined to play an important part in the regeneration of this great land. Some of the stories are written by Kamala Satthianadhan, wife of Samuel. They do not all illustrate the perfections of the Indian Christian. Several tell of their struggles, temptations, and occasional falls. It is in the style of the familiar tract, and will fulfil the same purpose.

"The Subaltern" has cheerfully republished ("Civil and Military" Press, Lahore) his series of sketches, of which "Damfool Smith Saheb" is the chief hero, or victim, as the case may be. The book being designed frankly to pass a weary hour in a railway-train—or a prison, we think it will easily rise to the ideal of its author. His description of the familiar Indian Week is true enough,

"One of those spasmodic attempts at gaiety that people are always making in India. It is, after the first day or two, about as amusing as a funeral. One station comes to live at another station's expense, and to play at every kind of game under the sun; cold times being filled in with dances and theatricals."

But is this cynical view true?

"Society is religious; it is the fashion to be so. Society goes to Church on Sunday to hear a sermon and to inspect bonnets. And Society walks in the Park afterwards in order to forget the sermon, and to fix the bonnets in its memory."

The following is severe:

"Women have to keep up appearances more than men, and it must be granted that the woman's appearance justifies its up-keep more than a man's. There is a division of labour—the woman provides the appearance and she man keeps it up."

And this thought is sad:

"There are probably only two places where people are not hampered by the necessity of keeping up appearances—the Jail and the Asylum."

The sketches are light and amusing, not too deep or tragic.

The *West End*, which has for two years enjoyed the dignity of being a shilling monthly, descends in February into the far more exciting and interesting arena of six-penny weekly illustrated papers. The shilling value remains, though the public pay only six-pence for it. The aim of the Editor and his staff is to be "bright, popular and modern," and there can be no doubt that this new departure of the *West End* has all three qualities and is thoroughly up to date. The paper, printing and engraving are certainly very much above the average, but the public will not quarrel with the *West End* for that. To be diff rent and better than the other illustrated weeklies is difficult, but if the excellence of this issue be kept up, there can be no doubt of the success of the paper. Two coloured pictures, by Louis Baumer, of the four Seasons form a supplement to this number. Among numerous other illustrations two fine photographs are reproduced of the large panels executed by Mr. John Tweed, of Chelsea, who is at work on the colossal statue of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The panels commemorate Major Wilson's last stand near Zimbabye. Seventeen almost life-size figures are in the groups, and the likenesses to the heroes to be immortalised are said to be excellent.

St. Nicholas is as good as usual with its two serial stories, Henty's and another by Carolyn Wells, "The Story of Betty." How we Helped Uncle Sam Prepare for War" is an account of all that an American was able to do in Germany, before returning to New York at the time of the war. "Bright Sides of History" is at its ninth chapter, several short stories for smaller children, verses, and an account of the training of Apprentices for the United States Navy, give quite enough reading for the leisure of one month of the little folks' lives.

THE ADVANCE OF THE KHALIFA.

NEWS RECEIVED AT OMDURMAN.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* sent the following message to his journal on Thursday Feb 23, :—The Khalifa is now quite two-thirds of the distance between Sherkeikh and the Nile, and is making apparently for the island of Abbah. According to messengers who have arrived in Omdurman from Kordofan, he has achieved numerous victories over the small tribes during his march. By these means he has greatly strengthened his force. Colonel Kitchener's retirement at Sherkeikh has had the effect of inspiring the tribes with confidence in the Khalifa, and the situation is grave. If the Khalifa reaches the island of Abbah it is thought that he will endeavour to march by the river bank on to Doueim (Ed. Duem). The Sirdar is making all preparations for this move. No orders have yet been issued for British troops to go forward. Colonel McDonald, with other officers, left Cairo for the front last night.

The strength of the British forces in Egypt is at the present time reduced to about its normal establishment. Major-General the Hon. Reginald Talbot, who commands the British as distinct from the Egyptian troops, has under him the 21st Lancers and three infantry battalions, with a field battery and garrison company of Artillery, a company of Fortress Engineers, and Mounted Infantry, formed from the Infantry battalions. Of the latter the 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers are at Omdurman, and the 1st Seaforth and 1st Cameron Highlanders at Cairo and Alexandria. The Camerons, like the Lancers, are expecting to be brought home this year—on being relieved, the former by the 3rd Royal Warwickshire from Malta, and the latter by the 11th Hussars from India. There are now about 150 British regular officers under Lord Kitchener in the Khedive's army.

Khartoum, says a correspondent of the *Daily News*, grows every week larger and larger, and a big market is springing up to supply the wants of the garrison. After the foundation-stone of the Sirdar's College had been laid by Lord Cromer, it was found that the site selected was unsuitable, and consequently the somewhat novel course was taken of moving the foundation-stone, which had already been laid with considerable pomp and circumstance. It is expected that Khartoum will grow into a large place, being commercially, strategically, and politically the centre of Soudan life. Whether or not it will prove to be healthy is, in view of its former history, open to question. Omdurman is returning to its former condition. During the rule of the Khalifa the population had become inflated—for the villagers of the surrounding country were driven into the capital. They have now returned to their homes, and the cultivation of the surrounding country is slowly being resumed.

THE MAHDI CONTROVERSY.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* states that "the exhumation of the body took place a day or two after all the English troops and the correspondents had been sent down from Omdurman, in presence of the Sirdar and his staff the task of digging up the body was carried out by a detachmen under Major Gordon. It was found to be in a well-preserved state. The face and expression were lifelike; the beard, hair, and teeth as they were when the Prophet was alive. The body was taken on board a gunboat (the Melik) and to Major Gordon was entrusted the duty of burning it and throwing the ashes into the river. The burning of the body of a Mussulman is the worst possible degradation. It is believed that it excludes the soul of the dead from Heaven. The body was burnt on board the gunboat and the ashes were openly thrown into the river.' Since it was the Sirdar's object to destroy the spirit and if possible, the memory of Mahdism, there was no more effectual course open to him than the one he decided on. Mahdi, or Mahdiism, has already cost us much in blood and treasure.

ABDULLAH AND COLONEL MARTYR'S POSITION.

The statement that the renewed activity of the Khalifa has given rise to fears for the safety of Colonel Martyr's force advancing northwards from Uganda is incorrect. The present movements of the Khalifa will in fact tend to the advantage of Colonel Martyr. That officer and his expedition are now probably in the neighbourhood of Rejaf, which is fully 600 miles south of El Duem, the point on the White Nile to which the Khalifa is reported to be advancing. Moreover, as the Khalifa is travelling in a north-easterly direction he is every day increasing the distance between his forces and those of the English in his rear. It is possible that the news of Khalifa's activity may stimulate the local Dervish the force posted at Bor, not very far north of Rejaf, to renew their attacks on the Belgian posts, but that they can receive any help from the Khalifa is out of the question The only means by which Abdullah could interfere would be by regaining the control of the Nile. Seeing that half a dozen gunboats are patrolling the river between Fashoda and the Sobat, this is not likely to happen. The difficulties before Colonel Martyr are largely physical. From Rejaf down to Sobat along the Bahr-el-Jabel, the river is almost completely choked with sudd, the banks are marshy, and the means of obtaining provisions scanty. Still, there is no reason to doubt that all these difficulties will be successfully overcome.

MAXIMS ORDERED TO OMDURMAN.

An Exchange Telegraph Company's message from Cairo reports that the British Maxim battery has received orders to proceed to Omdurman. The Maxim is the white man's most powerful ally in the conquest of Africa.

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

MAN was not created for a clothes-wearer, nor woman either, and the inconvenience of dress weighs heavily on both. Boots, for instance. The human foot was never meant to be cramped into shoe leather; and yet there is a time of life when boys and girls wear shoes over so much too small for them. Tight boots are the sign of the human pairing-time as much as the "livelier iris," that "changes on the burnished dove." But what an untold sum of human suffering may be set down to boots! Fashion has favoured shoes for women, rather than boots, for many years past; and the bicycle has rushed in, all "eyes-ages," to endorse the change. The education of the human foot to its leather clothing is seldom other than a painful process, especially to those who cannot afford hand-made shoes. The action of that incomparable machine, the human hand, renders the kid or leather soft and pliable, whereas machine-stitching hardens it. When one looks at the soft, pink foot of a baby, and thinks of what it will have to endure in the shape of shoes, one is sorry for the unconscious little owner.

Most unnecessarily we add to our own hardships in the matter of dress. Witness the excessively inconvenient skirts now worn. They are not only long enough themselves to trail some inches on the ground but many of them have an underskirt which is a little longer still. Both have to be picked up by the wearer, to be held out of the mud, and the difficulty of doing so is enhanced by the extreme narrowness of the fashionable gown. It clings closely into the figure as far down as the knees so that the skirt cannot easily be drawn up, but has to be seized somewhere near the edge. A less convenient arrangement could scarcely be imagined. Even in front and at the sides the new skirts are very long, cripplingly so. In fact, they are in every way such obstacles to walking that it is probable they will be rejected by the great majority of English women. We are already accustomed to "Heroes of the Railway Service," in the C. de Lisle Hine, who resigned his commission as officer in the American Army to become a freight-brakesman and who worked for two years and a-half on railways in constant contact with such dangers as he describes. The consequence is a truly living experience. The illustrations are excellent. Marion Crawford's "Via Crucis" is still running on, as is "Alexander the Great," with its fine pictures. The fifth paper records the victory at Issus, with plans of the battle-field. Three short stories of a lively nature are sandwiched between more serious articles. "The Winslow at Cardenas," by her Commander in the action, J. B. Bernadou, "Cable Cutting at Cienfuegos," by C. McR. Winslow, who commanded the boat expedition, and "General Sherman's Tour of Europe," being extracts from his Diary. "British Experience in the Government of Colonies," by James Bryce, we have noticed at length. Part IV of "The Sinking of the Merrimac," by R. P. Hobson, preserves the memory of that heroic but unsuccessful deed. "Scenes in the Spanish Capital" and "The Capture of Manila" keep the readers of the *Century* up to date in the history of the war.

Macmillan's for March has seven interesting papers. Valda Hanem, the Romance of a Turkish Harem, becomes more interesting and complex in its later chapters. "United Irishmen in the British Fleet," by W. H. Wilson, gives a terrifying account from the unpublished Admiralty Papers in the Record Office of the doings of the members of the Secret Society of the United Irishmen in the British fleet in 1798. Frederick Williams Wynn's "Ride in South Marocco," which he made with his sister, is graphically described. The position of France in the Newfoundland Question is defined, and suggestions made as to the best way for adjusting the fishing difficulties. "A Strange Experiment and What Came of It." comes to a somewhat indefinite termination. "Native Rule in British West Africa," by Hesketh Bell, takes the cheerful view that native rule is almost a thing of the past in West Africa. Wherever British or other foreign authority is established, the Chief's rule is simply a certain influence. In the protected territories he exercises rights, but has no power of life and death over his subjects, and his relation with the neighbouring tribes is subject to considerable modification at the will of the foreign authorities on the seaboard. The writer is optimist to a degree as to the future of West Africa, specially the Gold Coast and beyond, where, in the words of Burton, "every river is a Pactolus and every hillock a gold-hill," with unfortunately the gold-coast fever as an attendant Fate. "Sir Salar Jung's Visit to Europe in 1876," we have reviewed elsewhere.

There is no necessity, however, for anyone to adopt these inconvenient dress which are totally unsuitable for the exercise of walking. Costumes are in no way irrational and yet are sufficiently smart to look well in any crowd however well-dressed. The skirt and coat of prune coloured cashmere trimmed with four rows of braid very closely set together and forming sharp vandykes at the sides. The coat is outlined with the braid as well as the lapels which are faced with cuirpore over satin. The coat is held in at the waist by means of a band which passes through slits at the sides and buckles in the centre thus leaving the fronts of the jacket straight and free. The high collar is edged with braid and faced with guipure, like the revers. One of the new capes has pelerine fronts. The material is grey velvet or velveteen, and the trimming is braiding or galon with a narrow edging of fur. This latter simulates a square collar on the shoulders.

The order for general mourning has not been very generally observed. It would probably be found, on enquiry, that the great bulk of the people are wholly unaware of its having been issued. They do not read the papers. Were the order posted up in some public place it would soon be generally known—as it is, only the comparatively few have obeyed the Queen's request that "all persons do put themselves in mourning" for a fortnight, one week of which has now expired. Many of those who have donned it wear grey; others mauve, heliotrope, or purple. A grey dress with a sable cape and a black hat meets the case very fairly; or a costume of purple cloth with a black hat and a knot of violets tucked in among the trimmings. The fallacy that cream colour is correct in mourning seems to obtain very largely and there are persons who seem to think that red can be worn with mourning dress. This is, of course, a mistake. The prevalence of black cloth as a material for dresses makes it easy to put on complimentary mourning for our Queen's grandson. With a black dress the ribbons, feathers, hat and cape, may be grey, mauve, or white. There are many who take too serious a view of complimentary mourning, thinking it must be all black, but as the Court itself is permitted to wear grey, violet, etc., it is perfectly clear that the general public is not expected to do more in the direction of sombreness.

The greater a person's refinement the more susceptible is he to pain. This is the conclusion of a scientist who has pursued a careful investigation of this subject during the last five years, making over 1000 experiments on men, women, and children. The machine used in the experiments is one or the investigator's own invention, known as the "algometer" Women, he says, are more sensitive to pain than men. Professional men are more sensitive to pain than business men. Artisans and unskilled labourers are much less sensitive to pain than professional and mercantile men. Women who work hard are much less sensitive than those in more comfortable conditions and wealthy young men more sensitive than working men. As to pain, it is true that women are more sensitive than men, but it does not follow that women cannot endure more pain. The left hand is more susceptible to pain than the right. The sensibility to pain decreases as age increases. The left temple is more sensitive than the right. Girls in private schools, who are generally of wealthy parents, are more sensitive than girls in public schools. It would appear that the luxuries tend to increase sensitiveness to pain. The hardships which the great majority must experience seem advantageous. Following this line of result, university women are more sensitive than washerwomen, but less sensitive than business women. Given, then, the divisions in the order of their sensitiveness to pain, they would stand as follows: First, girls of the wealthy class; second, self-educated women; third, business women; fourth, university women; fifth, washerwomen. The high sensitiveness of the self-educated women as compared with university women may be due to the overtaxing of the nervous systems of the former in their unequal struggle for knowledge.

Evening gowns are magnificent, indeed, writes a lady correspondent. A dress of pale green moire was particularly attractive, the skirt nearly covered with a floral design worked out in coloured lines, with shaded seqnins of very small size, combined with silver thread, producing a glittering effect that must be dazzling, indeed, when lighted up. The bodice proper was cut extremely low; the upper edge (much curved out under the arms) formed a rounded point on the bust, the material being almost covered with jewelled incrustations. The under bodice and epaulettes were of rich white satin, but even this, though being cut so low, necessitated the wearing of lace, constituting a third bodice. Anthor lovely gown was of green silk. On the skirt and bodice was a black lace applique in a telling floral pattern, emphasised by incrustations of jet. Most elaborate was a black satin skirt. Near the edge cream guipure lace was set in; above and below the material was a mass of embroidery worked in fine black sequins and tiny beads of French jet scintillating like diamonds. As most of this embroidery is done by hand, the cost of such gowns cannot be called moderate. Indeed, high as it is, it would seem hardly to pay for the labour bestowed.

One of the prettiest toques was at Louise's, the colour blue, and the only trimming black feathers shot with green. By the way, most toques are made to turn up from the forehead, and rarely are the sides equal—by which I mean they are not alike. Certainly we may congratulate ourselves on the fact that headgear is far less extravagant than it has been for some time past. Tall feathers straggling right and left are superseded by more compact trimmings, such as rosettes, tightly tied bows, &c., and if feathers, they are less high and firmer in character.

The following are the personal experiences, told by themselves of men whose names are known to everyone of us. These men married when they were in very modest circumstances, and having long ago attained distinction and wealth, their opinions on "marrying for love and working for siller" are worth hearing. This is what a well-known politician has to say:—When I married the woman who gave me no other sorrow than her death, I was what in these days the world would call a poor professional man, struggling for a position. I loved a lovely girl, the daughter of a man prominent in business and who had lived in handsome style. She believed that her wealth as my wife would promote my career. All the world supposed her to be the daughter of a rich man. Only I knew that her father was on the verge of bankruptcy. Only I knew that all my money—the accumulations of a life-time—was in his hands. We were married presently and then in the first months of our happiness the crash came, and her father was ruined and beggared as I had known he would be. I was not only penniless, but in debt as well, so we had to begin again early in our lives to practise self-denial, study a thousand little economies and yet keep up a semblence of style before the world in which we moved. We could not in those days live in the fashion to which I am now accustomed. In those times I was often for all my prominent positions, comparatively poorer than the mechanic, because my expenses were so much heavier. In those times the girl would give up something to the man she loved. She'd make sacrifice she'd accept obances. In these days owing to the society usages "the higher ideals" the general extravagance of city life, she is greedy, grasping selfish. Her eyes, her heart are centred on money, money—nothing but money. The evil is growing. The days when a girl of society or of the upper class married a poor man because she loved him appear to have gone for ever except in the country towns.

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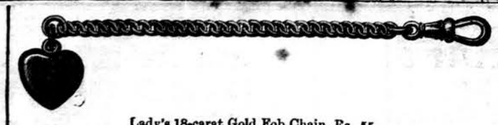

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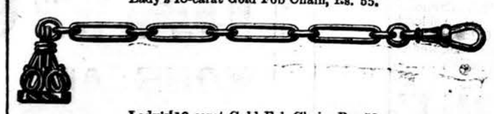

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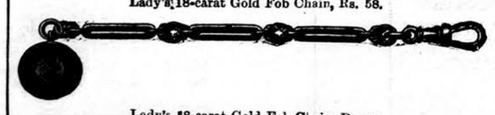

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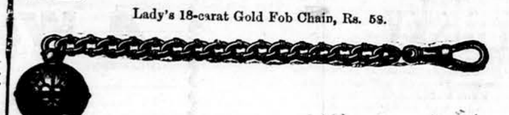

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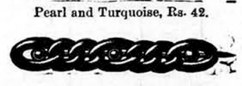

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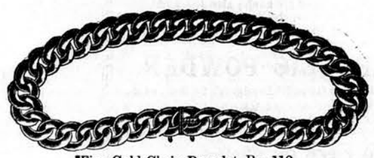

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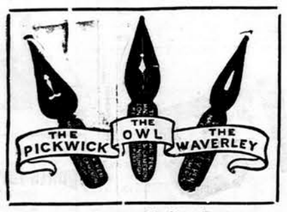

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of every cold or sore throat is a whole train of lung troubles, bronchial affections, lung diseases and consumption. A neglected cold will lead to more serious trouble. The time to cure a cold is right at the start. It is easy to cure it then. It may be impossible later, when it has developed into a disease menacing life. The best remedy for a cold or bronchitis is

Little's Oriental Balm

applied externally to the throat with a bit of flannel. It works like magic. It cures instantly. It removes the inflammation and cures the pain.

You should keep Oriental Balm always at hand for just such emergencies. One such application is worth more than the price of a bottle. It is a prompt remedy for any pain. It is always applied externally.

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It can be had of chemists and patent medicine vendors all over the civilized world.

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YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with Inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical [illegible] and been told your case is hopeless [illegible] to submit to amputation; but do not. Your [illegible] cure you. I don't say, perhaps, but I will. Be others have failed, it is no reason I should [illegible] at once to the Drug Stores for a box of G [illegible] Chopper Ointment and Pills, which is a [illegible] remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Heasem [illegible] Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poi [illegible] Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBER [illegible] Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purch [illegible] should Look for the Registered Trade Ma [illegible] the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Regis [illegible] Copyright.)

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
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For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks:
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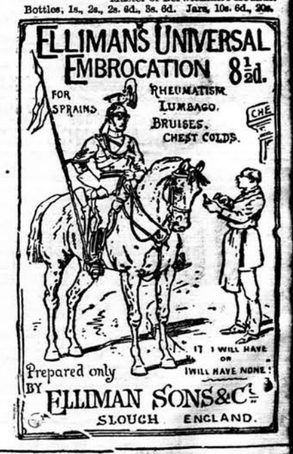

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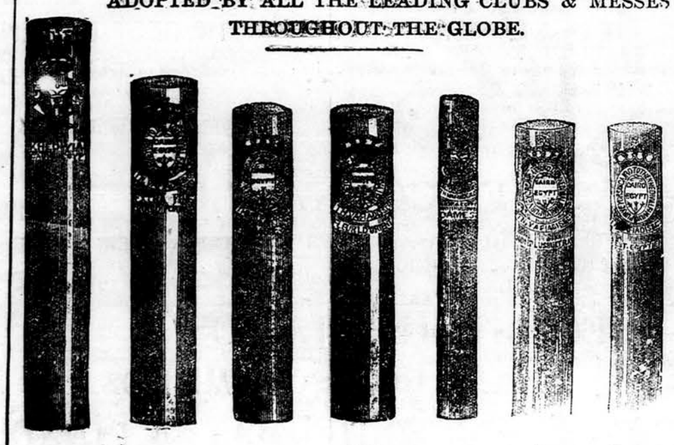

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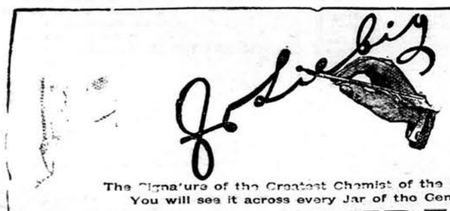

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A WORD TO MOTHERS

ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the "Housewife Annual," 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the Microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

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For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

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